Daily Report

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Berov, FYROM's Crvenkovski Discusses Language

AU1507174694 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Bulgarian Prime Minister Lyuben Berov arrived in Trieste at lunchtime today to take part in the meeting of the Council on Association With the Central European Initiative. In the afternoon the Bulgarian delegation had its first bilateral meetings with participants in the forum. Here is a report from our special correspondent Kalina Stancheva in Trieste:

[Begin Stancheva recording] The Savoy Hotel is offering its hospitality to the prime ministers of the 10 member countries of the Central European Initiative. The Bulgarian prime minister had meetings with just two of them. Our own delegation and those of the other three most recently associated states are accommodated elsewhere. This is the only perceptible sign of their different state.

Branko Crvenkovski, prime minister of Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM] held talks with Professor Berov without an interpreter, and also gave an interview for Bulgarian national radio without interpreting assistance. The language problem cannot constitute a barrier between us, the Macedonian prime minister believes. He expressed gratitude for Bulgaria's exceptional understanding of the difficulties that Macedonia is experiencing from—I quote—the vacuum-provoking Greek embargo. The Bulgarian prime minister did not pass over the question of the specific stumbling block regarding the formula describing the language in which bilateral documents are to be signed.

At their meeting with the Bulgarian prime minister, Polish Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak and Foreign Minister Olechowski commented that the greatest challenge facing us is to find new mechanisms for economic cooperation.

For Mr. Berlusconi, the hosting and chairing of the annual meeting of the prime ministers of the member countries of the Central European Initiative is his third engagement, which he hopes to carry out tomorrow during his brief stay in Trieste following his return from Germany and before leaving for California to attend the final of the World Cup Football Championship. The arrival of another prime minister is also awaited—namely Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Horn. [end recording]

Army Chief of Staff Petrov Leaves for Poland

AU1807091394 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 0800 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Report by Khristo Khristov from Sofia Airport on 18 July—recorded]

[Text] This morning a delegation led by Army General Lyuben Petrov, chief of the Bulgarian Army General Staff, left for Poland on a three-day official visit. The visit is at the invitation of Gen. Petrov's Polish counterpart, Colonel General Tadeusz Wilecki. During their meetings the two sides will discuss issues of mutual interest, the state of bilateral military cooperation and the possibilities for developing it, and the Partnership for Peace initiative.

Dimitrov Denies Parties To Leave SDS

AU1507175694 Sofia Khorizont Radio Network in Bulgarian 1600 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] In an interview for Bulgarian National Radio, Filip Dimitrov, chairman of the SDS [Union of Democratic Forces] National Coordinating Council, denied assertions that have appeared to the effect at forthcoming top forums of the SDS certain parties will decide to leave the SDS coalition. Dimitrov also denied that any agreement exists between him and Zhan Videnov in connection with the next elections.

Klaus Addresses CEI Meeting in Trieste

LD1607115394 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1100 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] Addressing the Central European Initiative [CEI] today in Trieste, Italy, Czech Prime Minister Klaus said the initiative does not create space for broader economic cooperation between member countries because this task is being fulfilled by the European Union and the Central European Free Trade Agreement.

Klaus warned against bureaucratization of the CEI by creating commissions and working groups that would pretend some kind of activity. However, Klaus supports the preservation of the CEI as a forum for broad political dialogue at the summit level.

Results of Session Viewed

LD1607213194 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 2100 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Excerpts] This evening Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus and Foreign Minister Josef Zieleniec returned from Trieste, where the nine member states and the four associated countries of the Central European Initiative [CEI] held a session today. Miroslav Konvalina sums up the results of their talks: [passage omitted]

[Konvalina] Our delegation described the opening of a discussion on the common zone of free trade as an important result of today's CEI meeting. Trade might become a unifying stimulus for further work of the CEI, which is still searching for its purpose and organization form.

The Czech Republic and Italy intend to meet with all interested countries at a roundtable twice yearly. They reject the trend of other countries toward bureaucratism and a complicated process of accepting new members. [passage omitted]

Klaus Wants 'Clear' U.S. Stance on RFE Move

AU1807080494 Prague LIDOVE NOVINY in Czech 14 Jul 94 p 3

[Article by "mrk": "Government and Havel on the Bill on Nonprofit Organizations"]

[Excerpt] Prague—[Passage omitted] The government has decided to extend until the end of July the deadline for reserving the building of the former Federal Assembly in Prague for the Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty radio stations. Prime Minister Klaus has said that the Czech Government expects from the U.S. side "a clear report about the time frame and no longer endless promises with an unknown ending."

Minister Dlouhy Comments on Visit to Israel

LD1607152994 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1400 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Excerpt] Vladimir Dlouhy, minister of industry and trade, left for a working visit to Israel this afternoon. He intends to establish direct trade relations and contacts with representatives of Israeli industrial and financial circles. He said the following about this visit to the Czech Radio before his departure:

[Begin Dlouhy recording] I am going with a certain idea, perhaps not to open direct talks but to start where the prime minister left off during his visit to Israel—namely, the possibility of liberalizing mutual trade contacts to the level of the agreement on establishing a free trade zone between us and Israel. [end recording] [passage omitted]

Free Trade Zone Possible

LD1707195394 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 1900 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] Israel agrees to the commencement in the second half of this year of official talks on the creation of a free trade zone with the Czech Republic. Industry and Trade Minister Vladimir Dlouhy said that this is the primary result of talks with his Israeli counterpart, Mikha Harish. Vladimir Dlouhy added that the conclusion of an agreement on a free trade zone could bring about a doubling or even a tripling of mutual trade. Israel is a very interesting market for us, and the possibilities for cooperation are great. Given that Israel has an association agreement with the European Union and a free trade agreement with the United States, an opportunity is opening up for the Czech Republic to enter into far greater cooperation with those regions.

Threat of Russian Mafia Money in Oil Industry

AU1807093694 Prague CESKY DENIK in Czech 13 Jul 94 p 3

[Commentary by Petr Placak and Jan T. Vavra: "A Dangerous 'Czech' Way"]

[Text] Today the government is to decide the way the Czech petrochemical industry and crude oil refineries should be privatized. Given the importance of this sector of national industry, there is no need to stress that this is a problem that will have a impact on the further development in this country and therefore deserves very close attention. The privatization of refineries is not only an economic but also a vital political matter, and the government should adopt a responsible attitude in dealing with it.

The method of privatization has been on the agenda for over two years. At the outset, it was thought that the Czech crude oil industry should be privatized with the help of foreign capital from West Europe. The Czech Government itself approached foreign firms regarding this and offered them participation in our refineries! The

only thing was to chose the best offer. Three months ago, however, a new alternative was considered in this long-drawn-out process, the so-called Czech way. This alternative completely ignores the existing negotiations and only counts with Czech firms in the privatization of the crude oil industry. Wonder of wonders, at a meeting of economic ministers in May of this year, this lightning-fast initiative was given priority, out of the blue, over other projects that had been drafted a long time ago!

Among other things, Minister of Industry and Trade Vladimir Dlouhy himself played a strange role in the entire matter. Despite the fact that it was precisely the Civic Democratic Alliance [ODA] that, stressing the security aspect of the matter, was against the privatization of the crude oil industry by the so-called Czech way, ODA Deputy Chairman Dlouhy initiated a letter by which the foreign consortium was rejected without a satisfactory explanation.

The entire matter regarding the Czech way is more than strange—not only regarding the possibility of the crude oil industry management being in contact with the Russian secret services. Why was this way of privatization presented for discussion at only the very last moment and then approved by the economic ministers so quickly? Could it be that someone has had this project up his sleeve for a long time and only waited for the very last moment in order to avoid the possibility of the project's being subjected to a regular approval procedure, during which objections could have been raised? Let us look at some aspects of the matter, which is beginning to smack of a great scandal.

In all of the neighboring countries, the crude oil industry is controlled by powerful supranational consortia that were originally expected to participate in the privatization of Czech refineries and petrochemical enterprises with an immediate investment of half a billion dollars. It is almost impossible for the independent Czech refineries to compete with these international companies. One can well ask, then, what goal the management of the existing oil companies wants to achieve by the Czech way, a management that evidently has "friends" among the economic ministers. There are only two possibilities—either there are secret agreements with the Russians making the management of these enterprises oppose foreign competition (which would confirm speculation about mutual links, established through Russian secret services, between the management of the crude oil industry and Eastern oil mafias) or the entire crude oil industry it trying to gain several years before it goes bankrupt. The fantastic internal links and the compactness of the Czech oil monopoly, where the oil distributor, Chemapol, owns some of the capital of the oil-processing enterprises, and vice versa, these production enterprises own a part of Chemapol—could help achieve this goal. By going the Czech way, this entangled management would become practically immune to dismissal, having the opportunity to do whatever it wants. In practice, the situation could look like this: After a certain time, after the oil tycoons line their pockets with money from the oil industry and hide their capital in various companies, they will declare bankruptcy. (We can expect that this event will be postponed by the state providing various injections and subsidies). This scenario is perfectly documented by the unbelievable answer provided by Sabela, deputy minister of industry and trade, to trade unions representatives in the chemical industry when he said, "Why should we not try it?" after he was asked what would happen two years later when we find out that the Czech way has failed. The fact that no small part of the national economy, amounting to tens of billions of korunas, is involved here is evidently immaterial to this "economic manager."

One thing is certain. An independent Czech oil industry will be unable to compete with the foreign oil industry. One satisfactory explanation of the entire matter could be the fact that the reasons leading the oil industry bosses to privatize in the so-called Czech way are not the "most honest" ones.

Of course, apart from the economic aspects, there are security and strategical issues. Instead of the official entry of Western supranational capital, we have here the danger that the capital of Russian mafias, organized on the basis of the Russian secret services, will participate in our oil industry. It is patent what consequences all of this could have for the independent development and sovereignty of the Czech state.

President's Address on Sovereignty Anniversary

LD1607195094 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1700 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] On the basis of a decision by the Slovak National Council, the Slovak Republic declared sovereignty on 17 July 1992. On the occasion of the second anniversary of this event, Michal Kovac, president of the Republic, will now deliver an address.

[Begin Kovac recording] Esteemed fellow citizens. By declaring the sovereignty of the Slovak Republic as the basis for a sovereign state on 17 July 1992, the Slovak National Council took a decisive political step toward full international sovereignty, toward the independence of our state, toward the fulfilment and culmination of our nation's struggle for its own identity and equal rights.

Today, in the second year of our independent state, it is necessary once again to highlight a courageous but also level-headed statesmanlike decision by those deputies of the Slovak legislative body who, aware of their historic responsibility, voted in favor of the sovereignty declaration.

Let us recall the fact that this took place shortly after the June 1992 elections. Even before this date, laborious talks between Slovak and Czech political representatives had taken place about the future constitutional relationship between the Slovak Republic and the Czech Republic, but no result was achieved.

Following these elections, it became clear, however, that it was totally unacceptable for Slovakia to continue to be a part of the common state under the roof of a federation, whatever its attributes might be. Finally, those politicians on the Czech side who were realists came to understand this, too. Only two ways remained possible then—either a loose confederation of two sovereign republics or two independent states.

The talks that took place in the second half of 1992 ended, as we well know, with an agreement on forming independent states on 1 January 1993.

If we consider today the text of the declaration, we will realize that it contains the most fundamental constitutional and political principles and rights, which are a matter of course for any modern independent nation. In the democratic world of today, they are not questioned or rejected by anybody. The right to national sovereignty is nowadays fairly naturally linked to the respect for the rights of every citizen, the rights of other nations, national minorities, and ethnic groups, with respect for the democratic and humanistic principles of our civilization.

Today, more than ever, we should realize the essence and legacy of this significant political act. What is important is not only whether we verbally acknowledge the principles of sovereignty and democratic statehood, but also how we apply them in real life, how we construct and develop the democratic political system of our state, how we behave unto ourselves.

A new and, in addition, small state maintains authority and respect in the international community only if it persuades the world around it, by a combination of specific deeds and attitudes, that it is a reputable and trustworthy partner and thereby earns itself an indisputable rightful place in the great family of independent states.

Sovereign states send out such signals to the world by means of their foreign and domestic policies. As far as our foreign policy is concerned, I am sure I would not be wrong in saying that all significant political forces in our country support the one strategy that in this day and age is right and offers prospects—namely, the strategy of gradual integration into the European economic, political, and defense structures.

During visits abroad, when we receive foreign dignitaries at home, and during negotiations at international forums, the government, the deputies to the National Council, and I encounter understanding from our foreign partners with regard to the building of our democratic statehood, the realization of our economic transformation, and efforts toward integration.

There is a very close link between our effort to join an integrated Europe and the forming of good-neighborly relations with the countries around us, relations always based on the principle of equal rights and mutual advantageousness. I am convinced that, as far as our relations with our neighbors are concerned, there is no question that we would not be able to solve, while fully observing each other's state sovereignty and the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of each country. The only condition is not to allow ourselves to be hindered by our own failure to be prepared and by our lack of concept.

However, I am also convinced that our foreign policy is capable of successfully serving the interests of the Slovak Republic and defending its sovereignty only if it is supported by an internally consolidated state, in which a great economic and social transformation is taking place on the basis of civic consensus.

However, in this context, I cannot leave out one fact that alarms me greatly, and not only me. One part of our political scene has assumed the dangerous habit of belittling, abusing, ridiculing, and denouncing political opponents. As if this were not enough, we are witnessing ever-growing attempts to discredit the supreme state institutions and bodies of the Slovak Republic in the eyes of the domestic and world public. This is not really in harmony with the loudly proclaimed patriotism, the defense of Slovak national interests, and the state interests of the Slovak Republic. In fact, this strongly contradicts them. Such acts are damaging our country both at home and abroad. This is why we should, especially now

before the elections, pay great attention to those who are belittling the Slovak Republic.

Belittling and denouncing has nothing in common with proper political competition, with a sharp exchange of views on fundamental issues in parliament, and with a proper struggle for influence on the political, cultural, and economic life of our country. However, we should keep reminding ourselves that a politician, too, is an individual entitled to have his personal honor and dignity respected, that politicians are nothing more but also nothing less than citizens chosen by the electorate to hold political posts for a certain term. We have to learn to distinguish real service to the supreme sovereign, our free citizens, from empty and bombastic declarations.

The sovereignty of a modern democratic state cannot be separated from sovereign citizens. All the power of state institutions ensues from their will. The interests of the citizens, regardless of their political inclinations, nationality, or religious affiliation, are the alfa and omega of democratic politics. This is what all of us should always remember, not just as in the time of the approaching parliamentary elections.

Esteemed fellow citizens, the memorable day of the declaration by the Slovak National Council of the sovereignty of the Slovak Republic belongs to the new tradition of our young state. I am convinced that we will fulfill this tradition with deeds worthy of a modern European nation. [end recording]

SNS Appeals to President Against Signpost Law

AU1507143094 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 12 Jul 94 p 2

[TA SR report: "Discrimination Against Slovaks"]

[Text] On behalf of all Slovaks living in southern Slovakia, the Slovak National Party [SNS] is appealing to President Michal Kovac "to return, without thinking twice about it, the so-called signpost law, which parliament approved on 7 July, to the National Council of the Slovak Republic." This is stated in an open letter addressed by the SNS to President Michal Kovac, which the party gave to TA SR yesterday. It also says that the Slovak Constitution, "in which it is stated unequivocally that the Slovak language is the state language throughout our Republic's territory," has been violated by the adoption of the so-called signpost and registration [of births, marriages, and deaths] laws. The SNS is indignant at the adoption of the aforementioned law because, as it writes in its letter, "it has profoundly humiliated the young Slovakia and the whole Slovak nation and discriminates against Slovaks living in southern Slovakia."

MS Protests 'Magyarization' by Signpost Law

AU1507171694 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 12 Jul 94 p 2

[TA SR report: "Scope for 'Official Autonomy'"]

[Text] The Matica Slovenska [Slovak Heritage Foundation—MS] Committee Presidium has expressed its profound dissatisfaction with the way the so-called signpost law was drafted and approved and also with the way, once again, the opinions and views of the public and the MS were not taken into consideration. The National Council of the Slovak Republic [NR SR] did not take into consideration the requirement that the official name be transliterated into the language of the minority, and, in many cases, names from the Horthyite Hungarian occupation of Slovakia were kept. The law and the list of community names in the language of the ethnic minority bestows the right to assign other Hungarian historical names, even in communities named after Slovak national figures.

By making this decision, the NR SR has legalized the forced Magyarization of Slovakia and has created a starting point for the introduction of so-called official autonomy as the basis for the Hungarian minority's territorial autonomy in Slovakia. The MS Committee Presidium states that the transliteration of the official name into the language of the ethnic minority, as proposed by it, corresponds to European norms, and, therefore, it is surprised that the NR SR did not behave like the sovereign parliament of a sovereign state. The MS Committee Presidium considers the adoption of the Law on the State Language in the Slovak Republic, in which the relationship in practice between the state language and the languages of the ethnic minorities is resolved definitively, to be a possible way of unambiguously resolving the linguistic arrangement in Slovakia.

MOS Leader Views Talks on Hungarian Coalition

AU1807091294 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 12 Jul 94 pp 1-2

[Interview with Laszlo Nagy, chairman of the Hungarian Civic Party, by Julius Gembicky in Bratislava on 11 June: "After a Five-Hour Marathon, Three-Member Hungarian Coalition Is Within Reach"]

[Text] Bratislava—Yesterday's continuation of talks among the political parties representing the Hungarian minority about the final form of their three-member coalition lasted more than five hours. We discussed the results of the talks with one of the participants, Hungarian Civic Party [MOS] Chairman Laszlo Nagy.

[Gembicky] At its meeting at Diakovce on 9 July, the Coexistence Nationwide Council laid down the conditions for entry of your party into a three-member coalition. Was a final agreement reached during your talks yesterday with Miklos Duray and Vojtech Bugar, the highest representatives of Coexistence and the Hungarian Christian Democratic Movement [MKDH]?

[Nagy] Not a final one. Yesterday we agreed on four basic documents. These are:

—The political intentions and aims of the three-member Hungarian coalition.

—The basic principles and rules of parliamentary cooperation. This document has been prepared in two alternative versions. In the event that all three entities making up the coalition get into parliament in the elections, each of them will form an independent club of deputies. If one of the three parties does not make it into parliament, we will establish a joint club.

—The means of extraparliamentary cooperation, in committees, joint councils, and consultative bodies, which are to be set up for the spheres of foreign policy, culture, economics, and regional policy.

—The terms for the joint slate of candidates. These terms have already been made public. For MOS, they mean 9 percent of the places on the joint slate of candidates, with six candidates running in Bratislava, two in the West Slovak constituency, and five each in the Central and East Slovak constituencies.

[Gembicky] The most difficult item of the negotiations apparently concerned the placement of MOS candidates on the joint slate of the three-member coalition. Coexistence laid down special supplementary criteria for you....

[Nagy] This debate was the toughest of all. It lasted three hours. Laying down the rules for the participation of the three coalition parties in the election campaign was free of problems, as was the distribution of financial profit, should any be made, after the elections. However, the eight political and personal criteria for participation on the joint ticket was a hard nut to crack. First, let me mention those on which we quickly agreed: professional competence, a good knowledge of Slovak, respect for the Christian system of values, and agreement with the program of the pertinent political party. The remaining four supplementary criteria, although they constitute only 5 percent of the agreement on the three-member coalition, were such a problem that we only managed to narrow the gap.

[Gembicky] What positions did the Coexistence and MKDH representatives take during the talks?

[Nagy] Bugar's MKDH joined us in expressing disagreement with the contents of the supplementary criteria, especially with regard to the political conditions for participation on the joint slate of candidates. Coexistence asked for time for consultations. These are to be held in the Coexistence Executive Council this evening.

[Gembicky] Did Coexistence and the MKDH accept the presence on the joint ticket even of those MOS leaders who had been active in top-flight politics until 1992?

[Nagy] Even though we discussed neither specific names nor this condition, which originates from the Lucenec meeting of the Coexistence Nationwide Council, it seems that on 13 July, when the next round of talks will be held, this restriction need not be an obstacle to an agreement. This is why MOS has so far approved neither specific names for the slate of candidates nor the final ranking of its candidates. We have only approved a broad list of candidates. Only after the coalition agreement is signed will we narrow the selection of candidates and decide on the order in which they will appear on the slate.

[Gembicky] Do your candidates have a realistic chance of getting into parliament in the first place?

[Nagy] Definitely, in spite of the tough conditions laid down by our potential partners.

[Gembicky] Would you accept places in the coalition government after the elections if you received such an offer?

[Nagy] That would depend on the nature and the composition of the postelection coalition that will form the government. Under optimal conditions, I do not rule out our participation in the government.

[Gembicky] How satisfied are you with the law on signposts?

[Nagy] We consider it immense progress.

[Gembicky] Does the MOS program provide for territorial autonomy or just for educational or cultural autonomy?

[Nagy] MOS has only worked out the principles of cultural and educational autonomy.

[Gembicky] To whom from MOS did the Coexistence insinuations about the screening law apply?

[Nagy] To no one. We ourselves had proposed that each candidate should meet the criterion of purity in terms of the screening law. As a matter of fact, we have undergone the screening procedure twice—in the 1990 and 1992 elections. During the last elections, we no longer had any screening problems.

Meciar Discusses Current Issues at HZDS Rally

AU1507150994 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 9 Jul 94 p 4

[Article "prepared by" Eva Zelenayova: "We Are Not a Province or a Colony"]

[Excerpts] Vladimir Meciar and his entourage were, as usual, greeted by long-lasting applause at the Movement for a Democratic Slovakia [HZDS] meeting on 7 July in Bratislava's Winter Stadium. [passage omitted]

Meciar also commented on the steps taken by some constitutional bodies: "These involve, first and foremost, steps associated with the elections. The National Council of the Slovak Republic has approved a law according to which you will not receive the ballot papers at home. They will be issued at polling stations, which will make it very hard for people to decide in advance what they want to do so they can save time and space when making their decision. We will do everything we

can to ensure that we present our candidates on time. Last week, we noted that, in the president's office, consideration was given to casting doubt, through the Constitutional Court, on the democratic nature of this law and, thus, also on the democratic nature of the elections. (Whistling [from audience]) We will continue to monitor this activity, and we will respond to it appropriately. At the same time, we have discerned that two important messages have been delivered to us following [President Michal Kovac's] return from the United States. First, the president announced that he will be active. (Noise in the stadium) My first reaction was to grab the telephone and call the fire brigade. (Laughter and applause) The second message: The Americans are advising us for whom to vote or for whom not to vote. Allow me to respond to this by saying that this Republic is a state of sovereign citizens, and they will vote according to their consciences. (Thunderous applause) We are not a province or a colony. Therefore, we welcome the stance of the U.S. Embassy, which has announced that it will respect whoever emerges victorious from these elections. (Applause) We have also noticed some new elements in protocol: They are already rolling out the red carpet in Primacialni Square, and government members are kowtowing to him [Kovac]. Now, we are merely curious about when the government will fall, because, on two occasions, Moravcik was not there." [passage omitted]

A member of the audience asked whether Mr. Klepac (Christian Social Union chairman) should receive 2 million korunas for breaking up his party. Meciar's reply was: "I do not know about this; but I do know that Mr. Klepac is doing all he can to destroy his party. He is subordinating it to his personal interests. We are very sorry about this, because we had and have respect for the Christian Social Union. Unfortunately, he is not the first chairman to damage his own party like this." [passage omitted]

"The president made a speech to the Konrad Adenauer Foundation on morality in politics. (Whistling) I personally admire this speech because it was his first comprehensive self-criticism. (Applause) It is only necessary for him to practice what he preaches and resign from office." (Applause) [passage omitted]

Several other questions also concerned the president. Concern was expressed in them about whether the president will respect the election results. In connection with this, Meciar said: "It will be necessary to respect your will according to the election results. We will not permit a repetition of the Knazko, Kovac, and Moravcik situation of 1993." (Applause) [passage omitted]

The Castle was also discussed in another part of Meciar's address. "They have carried out a sociological survey at the Castle on how the elections may turn out. It came out that we would win more than in 1992. (Applause) If they were to claim again that this is not the case, I will give them a copy to look at. Then they conducted an analysis on what to do with it. They feel threatened, they are living it up, and they are afraid that they will then have to work. They came up with a theory: A campaign against Meciarism. They have engaged certain people to conduct quasi-scientific work on what this is, but, so far, they do not know anything, only what I am called."

In reply to a question on why Carnogursky and Weiss formed an alliance, he said: "This is not an alliance of programs, this is not an alliance of ideologies, this is an alliance of hatred and greed. (Applause) They both run after billionaires, they employ popular rhetoric, but they do not give a damn about the people. They are merely looking after themselves."

Apropos of cooperation with the Green Alternative of Slovakia, he said that they are cooperating so the greens turn into a modern party and to compensate for what is threatening to happen—that it will disintegrate—to the other group that has attached itself to the Party of the Democratic Left [SDL]. In connection with the left-wing preelection coalition, Meciar said that functionaries, not the people, have formed an alliance. He thinks this is why these parties are breaking up. According to Meciar, the left is nurturing the workers' party as its reserve. He referred to the possibility that it could draw votes from the HZDS before the elections and then join up with the SDL after the elections. "That would not be good," he said. [passage omitted]

SPZ Chairman Answers Questions on Coalition

AU1507171594 Bratislava NARODNA OBRODA in Slovak 14 Jul 94 p 3

[Interview with Vladimir Randa, chairman of the Party of Entrepreneurs and Tradesmen, "prepared by" Bohumil Olach; place and date not given: "The Party of Entrepreneurs and Tradesmen Is Prepared for All Eventualities"]

[Excerpt] Following the outbreak of internal disputes within the Democratic Party [DS], its partner, the Party of Entrepreneurs and Tradesmen (SPZ), with which the DS had agreed to form a joint election bloc, withdrew into the background a little and is waiting to see what happens. This political entity was established only last year and was also an advocate of forming a broad bloc of center-right political parties. We asked SPZ Chairman Vladimir Randa some topical questions.

[NARODNA OBRODA] Following the formation of an electoral bloc between your party and the DS, it seemed that you would concentrate uninterruptedly on preparing for the elections. Has this situation not taken you by surprise?

[Randa] Naturally, we are not happy about the situation in the DS. At the same time, however, there is still the option of forming a Democratic Union [DU]-DS-SPZ tripartite bloc or coalition. We are also reckoning with the possibility of going into the elections independently.

[NARODNA OBRODA] DS Chairman P. Hagyari, after some flirting with the possibility of the DS's involvement on DU's slate, issued a statement in which he said that the formation of a tripartite coalition is most suitable for the DS and that DU is willing to talk about this. How did you receive the previous offer from DU—two "certain" places on the slate for the DS and one for the SPZ?

[Randa] This offer was unacceptable to us from the beginning and, if the DS had accepted it, we would have gone into the elections independently. In the end, not only our membership but even that of the DS did not agree with this course of action.

[NARODNA OBRODA] The DS will hold an important congress on 16 July at which it will make a decision not only about the personnel disputes but also about its course of action before the elections. What if the DS breaks up?

[Randa] This would be the worst solution. We have appealed to DS representatives to settle their differences in the interest of Slovakia and to begin negotiations on an equal coalition with DU. DS Deputy Chairman I. Miklos agrees with this and wants to preserve the DS's integrity, which is a positive sign. If, however, the DS were to break up after all, this would have a very major impact on its membership base and supporters. Natural local coalitions were formed between our and its membership bases even before the conclusion of the agreement on a DS-SPZ bloc. The DS would certainly lose a great deal. [passage omitted]

Executive Committee of Democratic Party Resigns

LD1607211294 Bratislava STV 1 Television Network in Slovak 1730 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Excerpts] [Correspondent] At the start of the session of the Congress of the Democratic Party [DS], its chairman, deputy chairmen, and the members of its executive committee resigned from their posts. At the same time, [Chairman] Pavol Hagyari announced his candidacy for the post of party chief. In his report, Hagyari rejected allegations by the executive council that he had broken the party constitution and negotiated with the Democratic Union of Slovakia [DEUS] on his own initiative. [passage omitted]

[Presenter] According to the latest information, the new chairman of the Democratic Party is Ivan Miklos; he gained twice as many votes as Pavol Hagyari. Asked about the party's priority in the coming elections, Ivan Miklos replied that he was in favor of a joint approach with the Party of Businessmen and Tradesmen [SPZ]. He did not rule out a coalition of the DS, the SPZ, and the DEUS on the condition it did not threaten the identity and autonomy of the Democratic Party.

SDSS Wants SD's Registration Reassessed

AU1507171194 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA in Slovak 14 Jul 94 p 3

[TA SR report: "They Are Appealing for Political Logic"]

[Text] Representatives of the Social Democratic Party in Slovakia [SDSS] turned to the Interior Ministry yesterday with a request to reassess the registration of Social Democracy (SD). The reason for this is that the name of the new political entity can easily be confused with that of the SDSS. SDSS Chairman Jaroslav Volf informed reporters of this at a press briefing in Bratislava yesterday. He justified the request by saying that the newly established party could be mistaken for the SDSS, which will harm its interests not only at home but also abroad. The establishment of Social Democracy, in J. Volf's opinion, has no moral political logic and is an attempt to weaken the coalition involving the SDSS, the Party of the Democratic Left, the Farmers' Movement, and the Party of Greens in Slovakia.

EU Gives Unofficial Support to Loan Request

AU1507171294 Bratislava SLOVENSKY DENNIK in Slovak 12 Jul 94 p 1

[TA SR report: "Approval Is Only a Procedural Matter"]

[Text] Brussels—The ministers of finance and economy of the European Union [EU] member states gave their support yesterday to the proposal made by the European Commission to provide to Slovakia a loan amounting to 130 million European Currency Units [ECU's]. ($150 million)

This sum is part of an overall loan designated to support the balanced budget policy of the Slovak Republic, and which the Slovak Government requested from the G-24 group.

The European Union has obligated itself to provide exactly half of the $300 million the Slovak Government requested. The other G-24 countries should provide the remainder.

As the European Commission spokesman said, this is not an official approval of the loan, but there is no longer anything that can hinder providing the loan to the Slovak Republic. The council of the EU finance and economy ministers demanded that the European Commission work out an official proposal in that matter and hand it over to the Council of Europe and the European Parliament. According to him, the official procedure could be completed by October of this year.

The EU finance ministers discussed providing a similar loan to Albania in the amount of 35 million ECU's.

As the spokesman said, the Council of Europe has not yet given its approval and wants first to examine the problem of the respect for human rights in this Balkan country.

Moravcik on Need To Diversify Overseas Markets

LD1507164294 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1000 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik has recently returned from a trip to the countries of Southeast Asia. Michal Michalcik asked the prime minister to give a full assessment of the results of the trip.

[Begin recording] [Michalcik] Prime Minister, you were in Asia recently. Why in Asia and why in these three countries [India, Indonesia, Vietnam]? Each of these countries has a population several times larger than Slovakia's.

[Moravcik] The reason is very simple. We have built an industry whose capacity was intended for approximately 300 million people in the former CEMA—i.e., for a market that is much bigger than that of the Slovak Republic or the market of the former Czecho-Slovak Federation. We have tested what we can achieve with our industry as regards its products and their placement on the highly developed markets of West Europe. We have achieved a certain standard. I think there are many reasons to be satisfied and many areas where things still have to be done.

However, we need to find a place for the remaining part of our production. Naturally, we are interested in returning to the markets of the former Soviet Union or the countries of the former Soviet Union. However, this return has its drawbacks. For purely economic and technical reasons, it would not be appropriate to revive our cooperation at its original volume. The policy of diversification of our exports is for us quite rational and natural. We are very interested in the countries of this region—that is, the countries of Ssoutheast Asia—because the region has good prospects, its markets and economy are rapidly developing, and it is giving us a chance to expand markets for our products. [end recording]

Currency Pegged Only to German Mark, Dollar

LD1607213694 Prague Radiozurnal Radio Network in Czech 2100 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] From 15 July, the value of the Slovak koruna is tied only to the German mark and the U.S. dollar. According to DPA, an announcement to this effect was made today by a spokesman for the National Bank of Slovakia. The share of the mark in the basket of currencies is now 60 percent, with the remaining 40 percent accounted for by the dollar. Until now, the value of the Slovak currency was pegged to five currencies: the German mark, the U.S. dollar, the Austrian schilling, the French franc, and the Swiss franc.

Moravcik on Indian Interest in Slovak Arms

LD1507185994 Bratislava Rozhlasova Stanica Slovensko Network in Slovak 1600 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik by Michal Michalcik; place and date not given—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Michalcik] It is no secret that Slovakia produces special technology. However, because of the leadership of the former federation, Slovakia has nowhere to export it. However, India has shown an interest in Slovak arms. To what extent is this trade realistic?

[Moravcik] Experts will test how realistic it is. In the current phase, once political consensus has been reached, the matter takes on a technical character, a technical, economic, and trade character. Thus, following our visit, further talks will be held by businessmen. [passage omitted]

[Michalcik] In Hanoi you met the secretary general of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Vietnam. Are there political differences in our relations at present?

[Moravcik] Both countries are interested in mutually advantageous trade cooperation. And we confirmed this. In the sphere of international policy, we do not have any competitive interests. Vietnam is pursuing a policy that is peaceful, and we intend the same. Thus, in this sphere, in this principal aspect, a fundamental agreement exists. [passage omitted]

Shadow Defense Minister Discusses Arms Industry

AU1507192094 Bratislava SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA (HZDS supplement) in Slovak 14 Jul 94 p iii

[Interview with shadow Defense Minister Imrich Andrejcak by "has"; place and date not given: "We Will Pay for Our Military Inexperience"]

[Text]*To write about the self-propelled howitzer Zuzana, the superb product of the ZTS Dubnica nad Vahom, after all that has been published about it, particularly after the military technology exhibition IDET '94 in Brno, would be like carrying coals to Newcastle. Nevertheless, we will repeat that it is an artillery system that is, as the first in the postcommunist countries, compatible with NATO systems. By its long range, its precision of aim, and effective ammunition, Zuzana is, even on the European scale, a rare achievement among weapon systems of this type.*

The Brno exhibition was attended by former Defense Minister Imrich Andrejcak, whom we asked about the possibility of selling Zuzana abroad. That would certainly guarantee employment in the Dubnica district, where, after the unpremeditated stoppage of arms production still by the federal authorities, the social situation of the population is very bad. In the meantime, the Czech Republic reached sixth place in the world in arms exports.

The plans are for the Army of the Slovak Republic to acquire one battery this year, so that, after the first eight pieces are completed, a trained unit could demonstrate the work of an entire battery. This will create conditions for selling the howitzers abroad in 1995.

[SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA] Does that mean that the Army will assist arms sales by demonstrating what Zuzana can do?

[Andrejcak] To do that, however, it is necessary to master its operation as soon as possible and demonstrate the howitzer particularly to experts. At the time the military budget was approved by the Defense Ministry of the Slovak Republic, we reached an agreement with the manufacturer that we would immediately begin to work on mastering the operation. Unfortunately, the present Defense Ministry and the Army command have proved their inexperience and imprudence. To achieve the readiness goals of the crew, they should have already selected the future battery and its entire support. The theoretical and technical training of the operators should have been conducted on the already completed howitzers, and not only on them. Technical and expert training should have taken place with the items to be used by the battery. This is a reference to the Tatrapan defensive vehicles, also a product of the Slovak arms industry.

[SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA] What will be the consequences of the delay in the beginning of the training of the crew against the schedule still prepared by your Ministry of Defense?

[Andrejcak] The fact that the training has not begun is an example of the underestimation of the technically demanding nature of thoroughly mastering the operation of the weapon and vehicles. If the soldiers at the Defense Ministry and the Slovak Army Command do not come to their senses, it will take a long time after the delivery before they get to know the weapons instead of immediately starting with the training. So, in the final account, the time it takes before we are able to demonstrate the arms to foreign customers and they show their interest will be extended by several months. The customer must see and realize what the weapon actually can do. As long as our crew is not trained to a high professional standard, we actually have nothing to offer.

[SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA] How would you assess such irresponsibility on the part of the Defense Ministry and Army Command—as incompetence or intent?

[Andrejcak] I would use neither of those terms. We are paying for people being assigned to high posts, who cannot accept the responsibility of a sovereign state but, rather, nurture the thought that someone will order them to do it like at the time of the federation. I hope they will reach their senses and will start the training because, in the Slovak Army, we do not have such experienced people as would be able to cut the length of the training on the new system. I am concerned about the possibility of a failure in demonstrating the perfect weapon system by an insufficiently prepared unit.

[SLOVENSKA REPUBLIKA] What, in addition to Zuzana, caught your attention at the IDET exhibition of military technology in Brno?

[Andrejcak] I value very highly the readiness of the ZTS Martin to modernize the T-72 tank and to actually produce the new version in a very short time. Our arms manufacturers are not lacking courage or success. In addition to the already mentioned Dubnica and Martin production, I was intrigued by the expert part of the exhibition by the Hnusta gearbox manufacturers, who drew a lot of attention. Even with very modest means, the Slovak arms manufacturers managed by sheer force to create state-of-the-art weapons, place them on world markets, and create jobs in the process.

Poll Shows Pessimism About Economic Prospects

94CH0332A Bratislava TREND in Slovak 8 Jun 94 pp 1, 7

[Article by Vladimir Szekely: "Most Citizens Expect Economic Situation in Slovakia to Worsen"]

[Text] In an effort to assist government agencies and financial institutions, producers of durable goods, multinational corporations and businesses, and institutions of higher learning, public opinion polls called "The Consumer Barometer" are being conducted in several European countries. The research is focused on the perception of the overall economic situation, the financial situation in households, their plans for making purchases, price developments, and the possibility of putting money into savings. As a rule, the questions are part of an omnibus (multisubject) poll, which is conducted at regular three-months intervals. In the Slovak Republic (SR) and the Czech Republic (CR), these polls are conducted by Market Research Institutes GfK Slovakia and GfK Prague. The regularity of the results, which are presented in the form of tables, graphs, and accompanying reports, makes it possible to follow the developing trends in the attitude of the public, monitor the overall mood of the nation, and, at the same time, make comparisons and look for Slovakia's place in the all-European context.

The results of the Consumer Barometer can be summarized in four areas.

Economic Situation

According to the latest poll, which was conducted toward the end of 1993 on the entire SR territory, a distinct majority of the population deemed the current overall economic situation in the SR worse in comparison with the year 1992. The questions were asked of a representative sample of 325 respondents over age 14 (using a multilevel random selection). A pessimistic view predominated among those questioned even as far as the outlook for the future is concerned. Almost half of the

respondents lean toward the view that, in 1994, the overall economic situation in the SR will worsen.

Attention is also given to studying the expressed different views and attitudes in relation to the sex, age, and education of those questioned, to where they live, and the income group to which they belong. Generally, it can be stated that none of the cited groups agreed with the statement that the economic situation is better or that it will improve. Women evaluated the current as well as the expected economic situation more optimistically than men. A more significant influence on the difference in evaluation appeared to be the level of education. The most critical stance was noted in people with a college education. As far as the outlook for the future is concerned, the radically pessimistic mood of respondents is partially moderated by the expectations of a "brighter future."

Closely correlated with the evaluation of the economic situation is the situation on the labor market. The continually increasing unemployment rate, as registered in the closing months of 1993, was reflected even in answers to the question: In your opinion, will the number of the unemployed in the SR be larger, the same, or smaller in the next 12 months than at present? An increase in the number of the unemployed in 1994 is expected by as many as three-quarters of the respondents, a majority of whom thought the increase would be somewhat moderate. After the polled sample was divided into individual groups, a high rate of agreement was found in answers to questions concerning the current and expected economic situation. Again, the most pessimistic stance was noted among men and the college-educated population. There is also a slight difference in the recorded attitudes that is related to the type of locality where they live. Respondents from the countryside and central Slovakia gave answers that were more optimistic. The perception of an unfavorable trend in unemployment is moderately higher in small and large towns.

Prices and Financial Situation in Households

Questions concerning prices and the financial situation in households are accorded the most space in the Consumer Barometer. The wording of the questions is basically analogous to the questions from the first thematic group. Attention is focused on how the course of the development of prices for the past 12 months and the expected trends during the next 12 months are perceived, and on the evaluation of the financial situation in households for the same period, enhanced by the perception of the current financial state of households.

The statistically recorded objective increase of prices in 1993 is reflected also in the subjective attitudes of the respondents, of whom almost the entire selected sample noted an increase in prices. The differences appeared when asked to determine the degree of the increase. An absolute majority agreed with the view that prices rose significantly. A more varied structure of answers was elicited by the question: How, in your view, will prices develop during the next 12 months? The results were: 42.5 percent expect them to increase at the same rate and 11.4 percent at a slower rate, 7 percent expect them to remain the same, and 0.6 percent expect a slight decrease.

An analysis of answers given by the specific groups again brings interesting results. Women, whose perception of a significant increase of prices in 1993 is stronger than that of men, lose their skepticism when forecasting future developments and lean toward the moderate version of the same rate of increase. Men are more pessimistic. A greater percentage of men than women expect bigger price increases in 1994 in comparison with 1993. In evaluating the development of prices according to the four territorial units (formerly kraje), the greatest shift in thinking occurred in the citizens of Bratislava. Their view of the past was the most critical, whereas their predictions for the future the most optimistic.

More than half of the sample of citizens perceives the financial situation of households as relatively acceptable. To the question of what the current financial state of a household is, the predominant answer was that it barely manages with its financial resources. It could mean that to take care of more complicated situations, a considerable number of households have some savings at their disposal. Looking back at last year, a critical view of the reality again predominates among the respondents. The majority of them identified with the statement that the financial situation in their household worsened in comparison with 1992. The most marked perception of this negative change is among representatives of the lowest income group and people over age 60. Also dominant is the image of a worsening financial situation in households during this year. On the other hand, there is an increase in the number of answers that express the feeling that there will be an early improvement of the financial situation. An optimistic view of the future is characteristic especially for the age group of up to 29 years, women, college educated people, and the population of western Slovakia.

Plans for Making Purchases

Interest in objective and independent information, which makes it possible to forecast with a great degree of probability consumers' behavior, is shown mainly by producers in industrial sectors and businesses. Therefore, questions concerning purchases of durable goods are also of interest precisely to these entities in the economic structure.

The skepticism and pessimism that were manifest in the answers the Slovak population gave to questions from the previous two thematic groups carried over into the evaluating of the advantages of buying durable goods. At the end of 1993, the perception that it was inadvisable to make such purchases predominated mainly in the less educated group, in the over age 60 group, and in the group with the lowest per capita income. Agreeing most

emphatically that making such purchases is a good idea were the college-educated members of the population. To the question exploring the plans for making expensive purchases in 1994, only a small part of the selected sample tended to give an answer in which they revealed plans to make more extensive purchases than in 1993. An overwhelming majority of those asked showed a declining interest in buying durable goods.

Savings

Important information for representatives of the financial sphere can be gleaned from the answers to questions directed at the public's attitude on savings. On the one hand, respondents were asked to say whether, in view of the economic situation in the SR, there is, in their opinion, an advantage in saving. On the other hand, they were asked to answer a question about the advantages of saving in the coming year. Answers indicating the disadvantage of saving at the present time predominated. People past their productive ages and young people up to age 29, as well as residents of large towns, are the most likely potential clients of financial institutions. A more skeptical stance toward saving was taken especially by residents of small and medium-sized towns. The opinion about saving in the future was more negative. More than half of those questioned do not think there will be an advantage in saving. Such answers are given most often by the older members of the population and representatives of households with lower monthly per capita incomes.

Broad Application of the Consumer Barometer

The foregoing sketch of the results of the Consumer Barometer, presented only up to a one-time horizon, is proof of their broad applicability and expected broad clientele. Of the many possibilities that were indicated, let us point out at least the expected interest on the part of legislators and executive agencies of the Slovak Republic. The gained information provides them with a concrete signal of the impact of restrictive measures and indirectly raises the question of the need to set criteria for maintaining social peace. Other potential customers of the concluding reports are at the same time presented with the opportunity to request specific questions based on the problem areas covered by the Consumer Barometer.

National Assembly Speaker Announces New Cabinet

LD1507124494 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1120 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Announcement by Hungarian National Assembly Speaker Zoltan Gan in the National Assembly—live]

[Text] I inform the esteemed National Assembly that in accordance with subparagraph 4 of paragraph 33 of the Constitution of the Hungarian Republic, the following have been appointed by Arpad Goncz effective 15 July 1994 at the proposal of the prime minister:

Dr. Ferenc Baja, as minister of environment and regional policy;

Dr. Laszlo Bekesi, as minister of finance;

Dr. Gabor Fodor, as minister of culture and education;

Dr. Bela Katona, as minister without portfolio;

Laszlo Kovacs, as minister of foreign affairs;

Dr. Pal Kovacs, as minister of welfare;

Mrs. Kosa, nee Magda Kovacs, as minister of labor;

Gabor Kuncze, as minister of interior;

Dr. Laszlo Lakos, as minister of agriculture;

Dr. Karoly Lotz, as minister of transport, telecommunications and water management;

Laszlo Pal, as minister of industry and trade;

Dr. Pal Vastagh, as minister of justice;

Gyorgy Keleti, as minister of defense.

Horn Replies to Debate Over Government Program

LD1507152594 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1032 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Speech by Prime Minister Gyula Horn to a National Assembly session—live]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] I consider the claim made by several contributors that this government program is not perfect to be justified. This was expressed in reference to a number of component details of the program. I take personal responsibility for that. However, I would add that while in opposition a party has no means to form a perfect program, coherent in every respect; it has the means to do it, perhaps, only when it learns about every fact, every piece of information.

This government program is not the Bible. It is not a sacred text and it does not claim to be one. It simply describes what we want to implement, and it is obvious that its implementation will face several obstacles. [passage omitted]

This program will have parts which will need further development, expansion, adjustment. However, I can assure you that no adjustments or changes will be made in the government program which would run contrary to the principles we laid down in the coalition agreement and in the accord on governing. [passage omitted]

There are a good number of matters which must be reviewed. [passage omitted] For example, at the time when the decision was originally made that we should hold the World Expo, what was discussed was that it should involve the most modest contribution from the state budget and should be financed by entrepreneurs. Regrettably, this is not what has been taking place in recent years. Yet, the new program does not say that the new government rejects the possibility of holding the World Expo. What it says is that we will examine the stage we are at, the means for holding it, and then it will decide, after thorough consideration. [passage omitted]

The Boes-Nagymaros affair is also one of our imperative tasks, a task which cannot be postponed. [passage omitted] Yes, a situation has developed in the Boes-Nagymaros affair, and unless a resolution is arrived at urgently, an irreversible situation will come to pass after September 1994, and irreversible and irremediable damage will be suffered by the Hungarian Republic, primarily from the ecological, water supply point of view, but from all other points of view too.

The methods applied and the direction followed up to now must be reviewed. This is obvious. A solution must be found. This is also obvious. And we will do it. We will have enough to occupy ourselves with through the summer. The deadline is upon us. We must draw the lessons from the experience so far and find different kinds of solutions—primarily bilateral—with the Slovak side. [passage omitted]

We have received a lot of criticism, first and foremost we Socialists, that our program is not fulfilling the promises we made to the voters. So, first and foremost it is the Hungarian Socialist Party (MSzP) that has been criticized for promising more in its election campaign than it now wishes to fulfill on the basis of this program. I would like to stress: We have not made a single promise which the program does not regard as capable of realization. You can see this in every chapter. The only question which has not been decided is, on the one hand, when we will be able to fulfill these promises within a four year term, and on the other hand, what kind of comprehensive amendments, changes, will have to be carried out in order to fulfill our promises.

I believe, esteemed National Assembly, that I am not often accused of being full of liberal endeavors, at least I have not seen this written and have not heard it said very much. I have not yet received this kind of criticism. I have been criticized for a lot of other things, yes, but not for this. But I will admit to you honestly that I am never bothered by such descriptions, whether people see me or describe me as this or that. I am really not interested

whether this or that solution is described as liberal, conservative, or left-wing, and I do not think we should judge the rationality of any solution on this basis. No. It is from the viewpoint of life, of practice, of the country's interests that we will treat and employ every solution, no matter what epithets are applied to it.

One reason why we cannot engage in these kinds of descriptions is because it was in the ranks of this party, the Socialist Party, that the recognition and realization were born that this region, including Hungary, differs fundamentally from the West in its developmental trends and its history.

Let us never forget that in the West capitalism developed over centuries from below upwards. That is how it came into being with the help of the original accumulation of capital. Here, on the other hand, we had to dismantle from above all that was old, bad, outmoded, and unacceptable to our country. There is no model for this. There is no precedent for this, either in history or in the world. We are treading an untrodden path. [passage omitted]

We will have to toil by ourselves, here in this country and region, to find how we can attain the objective, or the major objective, that Hungary should catch up with the ranks of the developed states. There are no answers to this, no evolved and unequivocal answers. I very gladly recommend this factor to your attention.

Several opposition contributors—especially among the Young Democrats [FiDeSz]—charged us during the debate that the government program contains tough measures, contrary to our election campaign promises. What is more, one FiDeSz deputy said, referring to a statement of mine, that I personally do not undertake measures which are unpopular to one side of the social divide.

I am very resolute about this decision of mine. What do I mean by this? I mean that I do not support, and will not consent to the introduction of, measures which demand sacrifices exclusively from those who have already been bearing the burdens of the transformation. All social strata must carry the burden and shoulder the consequences accompanying the process of emerging from the crisis on a basis of justice.

The policy of one-sidedly aiming at deliberately imposing the sacrifices on the wage earners, the pensioners, and the young cannot continue. That is my conviction. We must break with this policy, come what may. [passage omitted]

Holds News Conference

LD1507224594

[Editorial Report] Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian at 1630 GMT on 15 July in its 30-minute "Extra" program carries recorded highlights of an international news conference held by Hungarian Prime Minister Gyula Horn and Interior Minister Gabor Kuncze. A correspondent asks Horn a question on the government's program of creative participation of Hungarians living in the West in the matter of modernization. Horn replies:

"It would be a very good thing if Hungarians living in America or elsewhere become acquainted with our country's real situation and, according to their capacities and possibilities, help in overcoming the difficulties of the transformation to market economy. Here we are not appealing for donations, but we are appealing for cooperation in setting up foundations, public foundations, and lobbying in the sphere of the various investors. There is a very significant number of people who play a very important role in leading financial and economic circles. And I feel that the country has a very great need for that."

Another question also deals with future Hungarian-American relations, specifically in areas of investments. Horn says:

"During the past three years U.S. companies have been the biggest foreign investors in Hungary. This is heartening, but it does not mean that the intention and willingness to invest could not be further strengthened. What I consider troubling is that on the one hand concrete American steps connected with Hungary are not adequately coordinated. I am talking mainly about economic matters. I know of a good number of cases where various proposals and initiatives cancel each other out.

"That is one reason—and that is why we sent the message to the U.S. administration—why I would like them to try and coordinate the policies of the U.S. Government and administration with regard to Hungary.

"The other thing is that at times I feel not everybody is particularly well acquainted, either in the White House or in the State Department or in other official places out there in Washington, with what the real situation here is like. Maybe we or others are to blame for this. But I would like us to be able to put into the picture those in the U.S. Government—not the entire U.S. leadership, for we are pleased even if someone can find Hungary on the map of the world—who are authorized to take decisions.

"So, we would like to advance in this field without me having to say at any time how extraordinarily important trans-Atlantic cooperation is. I consider this—if I may so put it—to be not a very valid expression for Hungary. We are in Europe, we live in Europe, and it is the EU that we want to join. This does not mean, of course, that we do not want to build the best possible relations with the United States."

Interviewed About CEI Summit

LD1607215894 Budapest Duna TV in Hungarian 1900 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] The Hungarian prime minister has spent his first day in Trieste. He arrived home shortly before the beginning of our program. Gyula Horn gave an interview to Duna TV at Ferihegy Airport.

[Begin recording] [Correspondent Jozsef Laszlo] Mr. Prime Minister, this is the first time in your capacity as prime minister that you have participated in a very important international consultation —as a matter of fact you have been able to hold negotiations with all the Central European colleagues. What was the most important issue you wanted to put across in your capacity as the newly appointed prime minister?

[Horn] [Video shows Horn without neck or head brace] First, that we considered the Central European Initiative [CEI] to be very important. In other words, we want to maintain the continuity here, because after all Hungary is one of the founding members of this initiative. Second, I wanted to point out, and I did so, that this region has been struggling against very serious tensions, problems, and in the easing and overcoming of these tensions not only Austria and Italy but the other European states too should undertake a greater role than they have done hitherto.

I also said that the CEI decision-making process was slow. To carry through of a project takes four years. Naturally, it is very important that, for example, when the plans for these large road networks or for other infrastructural investments are completed, then it is realized that their implementation requires appropriate material sources. By the way, our friend Miklos Nemeth, deputy chairman of the EBRD [European Bank for Reconstrcution and Development], delivered a report on the way in which his bank and other European financial institutions wish to support such endeavors.

The third element of my contribution was the relationship with the EU [European Union]. The fact that the CEI is a Central European Initiative does not contradict the fact that Hungary and Poland or any other CEI member state announce their intention to join the EU. On the contrary, it may help this process. What I found particularly important was that the second half of the day was spent in bilateral meetings.

[Laszlo] You have had talks with four prime ministers—the Italian, the Austrian, the Romanian...

[Horn, interrupting] With the Czech and the Austrian. Five.

[Laszlo] My apologies. Yes. So, in such a short time, for there was little time available, what could be discussed apart from the introduction?

[Horn] Look, on the one hand, with Klaus and Vranitzky, we already know each other—by the way, I also held negotations with the Slovenian prime minister whom I also know—while on the other hand what I consider very important is that it was the first time that I had met the Romanian partner. We discussed, one by one, specifically the problems and worries which cause tensions in bilateral relations. I raised among these the grievances, steps against Hungarians—the illegal measures, excesses [garazdalkodas] by the likes of Funar [Mayor George Funar, president of the Romanian National Unity Party]—which endanger not only the rights but also the historical values of Hungarians and which create tension.

I went on to say that, yes, we are open to debate on any issue. Indeed, we agreed that the two foreign ministers would ensure that a list is prepared about the still open issues and problems, and make proposals for possible solutions. I for myself said that we seemed ready to negotiate—after appropriate coordination—about the bilateral treaty and to prepare it for signing. Naturally, preparing it in such a way—and I said this to Romanian Prime Minister Vacaroiu—that we would also discuss the text of the Hungarian-Romanian Treaty with representatives of the Hungarians in Romania, and that this intention should be clear to the Romanian side.

[Laszlo] What was his reaction to this and to what happened in Cluj-Napoca?

[Horn] He said that there are nationalist endeavors and extremists in both countries, and that they are doing everything to curb the likes of Funar. He asked, however, that we too should take steps in Hungary against the extremist phenomena. I told him that we would naturally do so, that it is our legal duty. I told him that he should take into account the fact that no representatives of the extremists have got into the Hungarian Parliament.

We agreed that here in Hungary, too, there are such extremist people, but what matters is the steps which the level-headed majority have taken against them. In other words, our expectation that they should curb and prevent the nationalist phenomena, excesses, and rowdyism.

[Laszlo] The role of Austria, as it becomes a member of the EU from next year, has become more important, also from the viewpoint of Hungary. If I am right, you are planning a discussion with Chancellor Vranitzky in September. How can Hungarian-Austrian relations, which earlier, in the 1970s and 1980s, were very intensive and very good, be revitalized?

[Horn] With Mr. Vranitzky there is an old and friendly relationship, so much so that today we have given specific form to the topics of discussion, to such an extent that we even agreed on the time when we would visit Vienna on the basis of his invitation, which basically is aimed at attaining a dual objective. One, that we should examine what Austria could do in order to pass on its rich experiences in the area of achieving EU membership—they have done a lot of things in the past

years to achieve it; they held a referendum and on 1 Janury 1995 they can join, they can become a member of the Union.

The other thing is that we must also examine the fact that EU membership will exert a certain influence on bilateral relations. Within the EU there are obligations, rules, norms, and other things, to which Austria will also have to adapt and which could exert this or that kind of influence on Hungarian-Austrian relations.

So, these things must be examined. Thus, prior to the Vienna meeting, which is planned for 7 September, I will be asking the experts to make a wide-ranging assessment. I have entrusted Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs with this, just as in the case of the examination of the problems aimed at settling Hungarian-Romanian relations.

[Laszlo] On Monday, you will pay a lightning visit to the German capital. What do you want to discuss with Chancellor Kohl?

[Horn] The relationship with the chancellor has not been broken, even during the four years of my function in the opposition, I have to say that. I have never bragged about this. My view is that it is a question of a person who has always carried the cause of Hungarian-German relations close to his heart. This is a mark of recognition and it has nothing to do with the outcome of the fall elections in Germany. I am firmly of the view that whether the SPD [Social Democratic Party] or the CDU [Christian Democratic Union] wins in the elections, Hungarian-German relations will not only not suffer an interruption, they will advance.

I will be taking specific proposals for the chancellor, which are aimed at seeing what can be done in the interest of intensifying and extending Hungarian-German relations, first and foremost economic and commercial relations. I am of the view that there is a need for state guarantees in a good many areas in order that a large volume of investment might appear—from a German source, that is—mainly in those areas where the period of recovery is very long. So, these are the kinds of investments that are needed—in the construction of roads, road networks—which cost a great deal but which are recovered in a long term, and which require huge undertakings.

The same thing applies, for example, to relations with Russia or Ukraine, where the involvement of a German, Hungarian, or a third party—whether Ukrainian or Russian—would be a very good thing, the creation of various forms of cooperation, consortiums, etc. I will be arriving in Bonn with proposals relating to these things.

And last but not least, we must make use of the opportunity provided by the fact that, in this half year, Germany is the current president of the EU, and in the next 6 months it will be France. So, during this 12 month period we should make sure that in 1996—and in my view there is hope for this—discussions might begin between Brussels and Budapest on obtaining EU membership. The support and approach of the Germans and their influence on the other EU member countries are indispensable for our being able to attain our objective.

[Laszlo] In Trieste, you also had talks with your host, Berlusconi. What is your impression of him?

[Horn] He is an extremely dynamic, very cordial person, who told me that he has been prime minister now for 53 days. I said: Well, I have been prime minister for one night, for one day. He said he would be happy to share his experiences with me.

Afterward he told me that there is a need for an enormous cleaning up in Italy. The size of the budget deficit is dreadful; waste and corruption are dreadful; chaos and confusion reign in the economy and in many other areas of life. He listed the problems, which reminded me that we too have to wrestle with problems which are exactly the same, even if they are not of the same magnitude they are of a similar nature. Mr. Berlusconi described these things.

He is an extremely cordial and direct person, and he said he would very much like me to visit him, if possible this year, but at the start of the next year at the latest. He said he would be very glad to welcome me in his home.

[Laszlo] Among the foreign policy objectives, it figured that there is also a need to bring about as soon as possible a Hungarian-Slovak heads of governments' discussion. When can this be expected?

[Horn] We fixed its date for 5 August. We also reached agreement on how we would prepare this meeting. Part of the preparations for the meeting is the preparation of a draft bilateral agreement on Gabcikovo-Nagymaros.

In the course of next week the Slovak side will hand over a draft relating to the basic treaty. Our experts will examine this. The extradition agreement and an agreement on the avoidance of double taxation have to be signed. Specific proposals and steps should be taken in the interest of strengthening economic relations.

So, we have agreed that we will prepare all these issues for this meeting on 5 August. If there is any political problem, or if there is a task, we will resolve it, we will do it. So, that is the concrete manner in which I agreed with Slovak Prime Minister Jozef Moravcik. [end recording]

Further Details on Trieste

LD1707090894 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 0705 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Interview with Prime Minister Gyula Horn by Istvan Kulcsar en route from Trieste to Budapest on 16 July; from the "World Clock" program—recorded]

[Excerpts] [Istvan Kulcsar] What was your meeting like with Romanian Prime Minister Nicolae Vacaroiu?

[Gyula Horn] [Passage omitted] Right at the outset I made it clear above all that I raised grievances affecting the Hungarians of Transylvania [erdelyi magyarsag]: questions of international commitments; the assertion of international norms, be it the education bill or the Cluj-Napoca [Kolozsvar] theater; the involvement of the Hungarians in the privatization process; or the legal infringements. [passage omitted]

I stressed in particular the untenable situation that has evolved at the border crossing stations because this is a situation that is unbecoming not only for Europe but also in the most elemental way for the region, and that this urgently needed changing. Vacaroiu said this was first and foremost a question of investments. They have already decided on projects that will considerably expand the existing border crossing stations or open new ones, and they have already begun construction.

I asked him to examine what could be done, particularly at Nadlac—the possible expansion of the border guard there, that is the Romanian border guard, and the customs personnel. The answer to this was that I should take into account that several tonnes of opium had been confiscated in the past period from Turks in transit, so the solution to the problem is not all that simple. I said that we must nevertheless find a solution and that we would be partners in it. [passage omitted]

[Kulcsar] And your other bilateral discussions, Mr. Prime Minister?

[Horn] Yes, I had one with Chancellor Franz Vranitzky. We decided that I would visit Vienna, Austria, on 7 November. [passage omitted]

Last, I met Czech Prime Minister Vaclav Klaus. We established that there are no particular problems burdening the two countries' relations. Our conversation centered on the form and manner of maintaining or strengthening the cooperation of the Visegrad Four, or rather how far we would be able to create a joint policy in our relations with the European Union [EU].

On this basis, or within this framework, a polemic evolved between us as to how seriously we should take the EU's readiness, or its intention, as it appears in statements, to give support.

I emphasized that I would very much like to achieve the beginning of discussions in 1996 on Hungary's joining the EU. According to Klaus, this is a realistic date; this is what they are aiming for too. But we must see. We agreed that in the end, somewhere, a political decision similar to the one made on Spain, Portugal, and Greece would be made in the matter of membership.

Horn's Media Nominees

LD1707205294 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 2000 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] The two ruling coalition parties have reached agreement concerning the chairmen of Hungarian radio and television. Gyula Horn proposes Adam Horvath as chairman of Hungarian Television, and Janos Szivanyi as chairman of Hungarian Radio. The prime minister, in his capacity as HSP [Hungarian Socialist Party] chairman, agreed on that with Ivan Petoe, chairman of the SZDSZ [Alliance of Free Democrats].

In the recommendation for appointment, which the prime minister will send to President Arpad Goncz, Ferenc Szekely and Peter Somosi are proposed as deputy chairmen of Hungarian Television, while Gyorgy (?Magos) and Janos (Szimko) are recommended as deputy chairmen of Hungarian Radio.

The reason given for the proposals is the urgency of there being an earliest possible end to the media war. The chairmen of the HSP and the SZDSZ said that in their view, there was no other way of doing this, because the four opposition parties did not accept the coalition's nominees, and the two governing parties were unable to assent to the media being parcelled out on a party basis.

On Relations With Romania

LD1707220394 Budapest MTV Television Network in Hungarian 1730 GMT 17 Jul 94

[From "The Week" program]

[Excerpts] The most important event for The Week program has undoubtedly been the new government taking office. After taking the oath of office, the new prime minister travelled to Trieste. Gyula Horn was awaited by his regional counterparts in the northern Italian port, which was the venue for the weekend summit of the countries belonging to the Central European Initiative [CEI]. My colleague interviewed the prime minister there.

[Begin recording] [Unidentified correspondent] In your opinion, how can the three different groupings—the CEI, the CSCE, and the EU [European UNion]—build on one another?

[Horn] Look, integration is a general phenomenon in Europe. There are regional and so-called sub-regional forms of cooperation. These do not bring about relations with the EU or membership in the EU. That is why I, in my speech, particularly welcomed the words of Chancellor Vranitzky to the effect that he, as a member, would endeavor to facilitate the soonest possible membership of Hungary, Poland, and the states which have already announced this intention to join the EU, and until this happens Austria will take advantage of its geographical situation and its good relations with the neighbors to promote the creation of conditions of accession or membership.

[Correspondent] Is Chancellor Vranitzky's mention of Hungary and Poland related to the fact that there are socialist governments in these three countries?

[Horn] Perhaps it is related to that, but I have to say that Chancellor Vranitzky and Prime Minister Pawlak,

whom I met this morning, look not at who has what ideology, but at the interests of the country and the region. [passage omitted: Austria's accession to EU will have major impact on Hungarian-Austrian relations; importance of good Hungarian-Austrian relations]

[Correspondent] Berlusconi made an interesting statement, namely that Italian-Slovenian reconciliation could be an example for all of Europe. I believe this could be especially interesting from our viewpoint.

[Horn] Yes, it is very important, and another thing was added by the Slovenian prime minister in his speech: that they know from experience that where the borders are harped on, modified, the states involved will have the fate of Bosnia. Thus, Bosnia, Serbia, and the issues related to Bosnia are a major warning for all the countries of the region. We must be very much on the alert when the issue of the borders crops up.

I consider a further strengthening of goodneighborly relations as being very important, because goodneighborly relations with all of the surrounding countries is a constant process. We know that there are very tough nationalistic forces in Romania. These appear in Slovakia and in other neighboring countries. Such groups exist in Hungary as well. So one can never be too careful. [passage omitted]

We should not just speak about cooperation, we should not just speak about easing tensions, we should face the problems and difficulties awaiting specific solutions and we should try to do something to this end.

[Correspondent] There was once a long list of this type concerning Romania.

[Horn] Yes, yes, I myself signed it. That is true. I have no illusions. For example, if we were to conclude a basic treaty, if we naturally were to discuss, consult, about and coordinate the text of a basic treaty with the interest-representing organizations of the Hungarians in Romania—with primarily the Hungarian Democratic Union of Romania—I do not believe that Hungarian-Romanian relations would change in one stroke. We regard this not as a final goal but as a means which must be supplemented with very many things.

When my Romanian counterpart was here most recently—when I was functioning in the capacity of party chairman—I related to him all the problems concerning the much disputed Romanian education bill, the general passages vis-a-vis the Hungarians there, and the issue of the university in Cluj-Napoca, to the effect that the Hungarians are not guaranteed opportunities to participate in the privatization process, and so forth.

So, when holding talks we do not keep quiet about the Hungarians' affairs or the problems which preoccupy them. On the contrary, we declare that it is indeed necessary to hold talks, primarily so that we should find a solution together with the majority nation—in this given instance with the Romanians—if there is an inclination on their part. I feel that there is such an inclination which could help the situation of the Hungarians. [end recording]

Interior Minister Kuncze Views Tasks, Prospects

AU1507171794 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 15 Jul 94 pp 1,11

[Interview with Interior Minister Gabor Kuncze by Attila Zsoldos and Ivan Gador at the National Assembly building; date not given: "The Police Should Be Firm"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [NEPSZABADSAG] During the election campaign, Gyula Horn promised a government of experts. However, both the opposition and many of the government members regard this as a government of politicians. Did Hungary need a government of experts?

[Kuncze] During the election campaign, the Alliance of Free Democrats [SZDSZ] constantly rejected the idea of a government of experts. In my view, a government of experts means that non-party- affiliated experts are heading the ministries, and the parties support the activity of these experts from the outside. We say, however, that politicians should head the ministries, politicians who are trained in the areas of their authority, people who can be expected to supervise the area in their charge. If we take a look at the ministerial candidates, we can see that they are people who really know something about their respective areas. This is how things should be, because professional knowledge should dominate in the coming period. As for the Interior Ministry, in the case of people who work well, I do not care who hired them and when and what they did before they got here. I think that the composition of this government is not bad and it can be compared with the first Antall cabinet. If we succeed in making sure that experts are working in the proper apparatus positions, this government will work better than the previous one, irrespective of what the current opposition claims.

[NEPSZABADSAG] It might work better, but this is not enough to make the voters content. The Horn-Kuncze government did not promise pipe dreams.

[Kuncze] Nor did it promise any sleep for the next four years for that matter.

[NEPSZABADSAG] Yes, but the opposition claims that people hoped for some kind of improvement and better life when they voted for you, and not sleeplessness. Of course, those in the know are clearly aware that the first two years will be very tough. And this could lead to unrest in the country. Will you be able to ease the tension if this happens?

[Kuncze] There are indeed great expectations regarding the new government. In order to fulfill these expectations, we must first create the conditions of tangible changes in the economy. We need those two years for

this. The two coalition parties did not say anything else during the campaign or in the program. If this government refrains from using the political style of its predecessor and if it honestly presents the economic situation and is able to come up with a clear program whose elements are carried out in proper time, then this government will have the essential support for the implementation of the government program. [passage omitted]

[NEPSZABADSAG] In Hungarian politics, there is not only a Torgyan-type populism in parliament, but there is also an extreme- right outside parliament....

[Kuncze] In recent years, the extreme right has often vindicated its right to be the exclusive representative of the Hungarian people. However, the election results showed the real social support for these groups. Therefore, I am not particularly worried about the possibility of mass demonstrations led by the extreme right. However, Jozsef Torgyan will express his ideas in parliament in the coming period. He was sent into parliament by the voters, and this is indubitable. [passage omitted]

[NEPSZABADSAG] Let us theorize that there is a miners' strike or, God forbid, another taxi drivers' blockade. Malicious people say that, in this case, it will be the responsibility of the liberal Kuncze to disperse and send home the dissatisfied masses demonstrating in the streets because of [Finance Minister] Bekesi's restricting measures.

[Kuncze] I want neither to disperse nor to send anyone home. Strikes are regulated by law. If demonstrations take place in the framework of the law and the interest coordination mechanism functions properly, there is no problem whatsoever. Of course, some demonstrations might exceed the legal framework. But this is another question. [passage omitted]

[NEPSZABADSAG] What kind of a police do you envisage? A tough one?

[Kuncze] Definitely not an effeminate one. I envisage a firm police. But this firmness should be asserted exclusively against those who violate the law. [passage omitted]

Agriculture Minister on Future Farming Policy

LD1607175894 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1700 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] Agriculture Minister Laszlo Lakos says that farming policy can succeed in Hungary only if it is coupled with a successful marketing policy. The minister argues that it must be realized that Western Europe is self-sufficient in basic foodstuffs. Therefore, the east remains the area which might offer opportunities for new markets.

According to Laszlo Lakos, the government will support those in acquiring ownership of land who truly live off farming. The minister, while denying that the new government is biased in favor of collective farms, warned smallholders that it is in their own interest to seek cooperation with each other.

Belgrade Said Ready for Normalized Ties

LD1707173394 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] Belgrade is ready for normalized Hungarian-Yugoslav relations, and it has an interest in resolving the problems of the Hungarian minority in Vojvodina, said Yugoslav Foreign Minister Vladislav Jovanovic, who held talks with new Hungarian Foreign Minister Laszlo Kovacs while in transit through Budapest.

Laszlo Kovacs emphasized, at the meeting, that the Hungarian Government was paying special attention to how the minority situation of the Hungarians in Vojvodina developed, and that it supported their legitimate endeavors. He also urged the earliest possible start of talks between the Serb Government and the Democratic Community of Vojvodina Hungarians, as the Belgrade leadership had earlier promised. Our country will fulfill international obligations in the future too, but it is willing to develop relations in the spheres not affected by UN sanctions, the Hungarian foreign minister told his Yugoslav counterpart in Budapest.

Parties Ask Goncz Not To Approve Media Heads

LD1807114694 Budapest Kossuth Radio Network in Hungarian 1000 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] The four opposition parties have called on President Arpad Goncz not to sign the new proposal for the appointment of the new leaders of Hungarian Television and Radio. The president of the republic received representatives of the MDF [Hungarian Democratic Forum], the KDNP [Christian Democratic People's Party], the FKGP [Independent Smallholders' Party], and Fidesz [Federation of Young Democrats], who handed him a petition. The opposition delegation of four members provided a briefing about the situation that has evolved, stressing that - as they noted in their letter as well - despite what has happened they still do not consider an agreement to be impossible. The head of state stressed that he would decide about the proposal on the basis of the laws and the decisions of the Constitutional Court. The head of state, stressing the importance of self-restraint, said he was in favor of the media coordination talks continuing.

DPRK Embassy Protests Kim Il-song Coverage

LD1507164194 Warsaw PAP in Polish 1511 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Warsaw, 15 Jul—The DPRK Embassy is protesting against reports in the Polish press and statements on television and radio concerning the death of the North Korean president, Kim Il-song, which are "insulting to the Korean nation." In a statement today for Radio "Kolor," embassy secretary Ri Un-rim stated that the embassy will demand apologies.

According to Ri Un-rim's statement, Polish journalists and presenters described "the profound sadness of the Korean nation as a manifestation of hysteria" and the Great Leader himself as a dictator. Both television channels, Polish Radio, and the newspapers RZECZPOSPOLITA, ZYCIE WARSZAWY, and SZTANDAR MLODYCH are mentioned in the embassy's statement. According to Ri Un-rim, embassy employees were particularly outraged by the reports in RZECZPOSPOLITA, in which the Polish Government has shares.

The embassy representative stated that "such behavior by journalists damages the interests of the peoples of both countries" and constitutes a serious violation of both nations' strivings to develop mutual relations. According to the embassy declaration, the insulting reports about Kim Il-song make light of the pain that has gripped the Korean nation. "Outraged at such hatred," the embassy demands "an immediate stop to these inhumane and depraved actions" and apologies.

In a conversation with a PAP journalist, an embassy official announced that the protest will be distributed to editorial offices today. The embassy also intends to inform the Polish Foreign Ministry about the whole issue. "These false reports and distortions have upset us greatly. It arouses anger that our president is described as a dictator," he said. When asked what reaction was expected from the recipients of the protest, he replied: "In any case, our nation will never forget this and will take some appropriate action."

Talks Begin With German Defense Minister Ruhe

LD1807111794 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1000 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Relayed by Warsaw TV Polonia Network]

[Text] Talks between the Polish and German defense ministers concerning security issues in Europe and the Partnership for Peace scheme have begun in Warsaw. Despite earlier announcements, French Defense Minister Francois Leotard is not participating in the talks. He was held up in Paris by the government's extraordinary meeting on the situation in Rwanda.

[Correspondent M. Sieradzka] German Defense Minister Volker Ruehe is promising Poland political support in the process of integration with Western military structures. In his opinion, the Germans and the Americans are the biggest supporters of Poland's joining NATO. On the other hand, the Germans and the French will help us integrate with the Western European Union with which we have been associated for two months.

Over 70 joint Polish-German exercises have been planned for this year. Minister Ruehe promised that our officers would be able to be trained in German military academies.

Francois Leotard was to have participated in the talks planned by the defense ministers of the Weimar Triangle member states. It will soon be clear whether the French minister will come to Warsaw today.

Poles in NATO Discussed

LD1707183694 Warsaw TVP Television First Program Network in Polish 1730 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Quotation marks denote recorded passages—Relayed by Warsaw TV Polonia Network]

[Text] German Defense Minister Volke Ruehe, who flew into Warsaw today, has said that, in his view, Russia will not be a member of NATO. Poland, on the other hand, may be accepted into the North Atlantic Pact by NATO even if Russia opposes it. A meeting between the defense ministers of Poland, Germany, and France will begin in Warsaw tomorrow.

[Reporter Monika Sieradzka] The German defense minister feels that the entry of Poland into NATO is also possible without the consent of Russia.

[Ruehe, in German, with superimposed Polish translation] "Russia will not be a member of NATO. It will, on the other hand, cooperate with NATO because it is solely the members of NATO who themselves decide upon entry into NATO. We support the entry of Poland into NATO. We offer, above all, political support but also concrete cooperation for our defense systems to be compatible with each other."

[Sieradzka] Minister Ruehe also stressed the role of Poland as an associate member of the Western European Union [WEU]—that is, the military alliance of the states of West Europe.

[Polish Defense Minister Piotr Kolodziejczyk] "Our meeting tomorrow has, rather, nonetheless, a political dimension, thanks to the support of France and Germany and my two guests. Over a relatively brief period, we have become an associate member of the WEU, which is immeasurably significant. Thanks to them, too, our process of coming closer to NATO—I am thinking here, above all, of the Partnership for Peace—acquires very concrete, real dimensions, which we are very concerned about. And they very strongly support these intentions of ours."

[Sieradzka] The French defense minister is also coming to Warsaw tomorrow for the second meeting of defense

ministers of the so-called Weimar Triangle—that is, France, Poland, and Germany. The presidents and foreign ministers of these countries have been meeting regularly for three years, since the time of the conference in Weimar. The defense ministers will discuss the first NATO maneuvers with the participation of Poland, which are to take place near Poznan in two months' time.

Freedom Union Head on Dissent, SLD, Concordat

WS1507143094 Warsaw ZYCIE WARSZAWY in Polish 15 Jul 94 p 4

[Interview with Freedom of Union Chairman Tadeusz Mazowiecki by Robert Krasowski and Piotr Zaremba; place and date not given: "To Be Supporting One Part of the SLD Against Another Is Wasted Effort"]

[Excerpt] [ZYCIE WARSZAWY] There are views being expressed by some members of Freedom Union [UW], such as Marek Balicki and Zofia Kuratowska, who do not feel very comfortable being in the party.

[Mazowiecki] One must distinguish between differences within UW and the manner in which they are expressed. Attacks launched through the press do not indicate somebody's good style. Zofia Kuratowska's public statements have harmed UW enormously and have placed us unjustifiably on an equal footing with those who merge with one another only to divide themselves again. The issue of the Concordat does not prove that there are no debates within the party because that very issue was debated by the National Council, which even adopted a resolution on that. What Zofia Kuratowska has been saying about our position regarding self-governmental coalitions is not quite true, either. To degrade one's own party by publicly announcing its collapse is unacceptable.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] So there is no turn to the right about which Balicki spoke?

[Mazowiecki] The appointment of Marek Balicki as national health secretary proves that social issues do not get ignored in UW. Of course, some party members may be of the view that we have gone too far to the right, but the Democratic Union merged with the Liberal-Democratic Congress, not with the Union of Labor, so everybody knew beforehand what direction would be taken after the merger. It is an issue of a substantial debate on the merit of which nobody in UW is trying to get rid.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] Politicians of the left wing have been complaining that they were "cut off" at the recent UW congress and that they continue to be "cut off."

[Mazowiecki] There is no doubt that the complaints result from their own assessment of their influence within the party. The description of UW as a party of the middle, however, continues to be valid, whereas party wings must pay a price for the position of a party of the center.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] But Zofia Kuratowska's wing probably lost more than Jan Rokita's wing, for instance in the case of self-governmental coalitions.

[Mazowiecki] We have never suggested that the Democratic Left Alliance [SLD] be isolated in the process of filling posts on council presidiums and commissions. City executive authorities, however, are another story. The UW leadership had to see to it that the total amount of self-governmental coalitions does not change our party's policies.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] Balicki thinks that if one says "Go with the right wing, throughout the country" that that could alienate some of the UW voters. Since regional UW structures displayed their willingness to cooperate with the SLD, the position taken by the UW rank and file could not be described as unanimous.

[Mazowiecki] You are forgetting that Solidarity-derived coalitions around UW began emerging before the elections, and it was a movement coming precisely from the rank-and-file level. If you take, for instance, the much publicized report by a subcommittee dealing with Foreign Ministry personnel, one can see that the SLD is clearly returning to methods from the past; also, the report is not the only example of such trends. Because there is talk of a turn to the right going on within UW, one must also explain against what background this is happening: The background is one of trends to reinstate practices from the era of the Polish People's Republic [PRL].

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] Part of the SLD continues to hope that a deal with UW circles will be possible.

[Mazowiecki] The nine months of their rule have demonstrated that the so-called liberal group within the SLD is small, and it continues to be pressured by the primary core. Pay attention to how the SLD handled the Concordat issue.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] Was Kwasniewski's compromise position on the issue not a gesture toward UW?

[Mazowiecki] It had no impact on the final position taken by the parliamentary club. The left wing missed a historic chance of arriving at a compromise with the church. A large portion of Sejm deputies for the SLD were in favor of an outright rejection of the Concordat. Linking the Concordat's ratification to the future constitution is unacceptable. One cannot make the adoption of a treaty dependent on something that does not exist.

The question arises as to whether, in the new constitution, the formula of separation of church and state will mean something other than the "independence and autonomy" principle contained in the Concordat. If the left wing thinks it is something else, it should say what the separation of church and state really means. Does the left wing want this separation to mean the same thing as under the PRL?

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] The SLD [constitutional] draft, however, says that church-state relations are to be regulated by acts of parliament, not by international agreements. Maybe they simply mean a different method of determining church-state relations.

[Mazowiecki] So why were they so outraged when I told them that the decision was a rejection of the Concordat? They should admit their own intentions. I think that Minister Olechowski has been exhibiting a completely different direction: He wants relations with other churches to be in the form of regulations that the state could not change unilaterally. This would secure the placing of all religions on an equal footing and would strengthen religious freedom.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] By involving itself in the battle for the Concordat, UW may be perceived as a prochurch party.

[Mazowiecki] We are not such a party. We were in favor of simultaneous work on laws accompanying the Concordat, so as to clear up existing doubts. Work on the laws is said to be at an advanced stage, even though the government does not say that publicly. We want to respect the principle of separation of church and state and also the principle of equal rights for all religions, but we are opposed to humiliating the church.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] Is the Concordat the main dividing line between UW and the postcommunists?

[Mazowiecki] It was the SLD that adopted its unfriendly attitude toward UW and the legacy of the past five years during their election campaign, while the SLD's political basis has been pushing for wide-ranging personnel changes and a return of old activists to their posts.

[ZYCIE WARSZAWY] So the past nine months was a missed opportunity to get rid of the division between the Solidarity-derived camp and the postcommunists?

[Mazowiecki] The division still exists, and it will not fade away anytime soon. [passage omitted]

Finance Minister Kolodko on 'Strategy,' Strikes

WS1507113094 Warsaw TYGODNIK SOLIDARNOSC in Polish 8 Jul 94 p 3

[Interview with Grzegorz Kolodko, Polish finance minister and deputy prime minister, by Teresa Wojcik, under the "Interview of the Week" rubric; place and date not given: "I Would Be on Strike, Too"]

[Text] [Wojcik] You wrote the economic "Strategy for Poland" program, which met with a lot of interest but also with criticism. Some accuse you of being left-wing, while others say you are a liberal.

[Kolodko] There are accusations coming from both the left and the right but least of all from a position of common sense and, that is because this is primarily a pragmatic program. I have heard that a prominent figure has left-wing views, historically speaking, but, when it comes to the issue of interests, his views are liberal. In that sense, I am neither a left-winger nor a liberal, and my interest has been defined quite clearly: I would like to do everything in my power for the program to be implemented to the greatest extent possible. Such are my ambitions. I leave it up to the judgment of the readers of "Strategy for Poland" and of other items I have written as an economics professor which orientation I should be associated with. On the other hand, however, given that I have my own political views—which I do have, just like anybody else—then, due to my social sensitivity, I am close to trends that are described as left-wing.

[Wojcik] "Strategy for Poland" defines three priorities: rapid economic growth, market and macroeconomic stabilization, and improvements in standards of living. The rules of mathematics, however, say that to maximize three goals at the same time is impossible to do.

[Kolodko] From a formalistic standpoint, there should really be just one priority, so I suggest that the three priorities you listed be interpreted with a little more flexibility. It is not the case that we will be trying to close gaps, make radical shifts of priorities, or substitute something with something else. There are three main directions from the standpoint of effects we would like to achieve. Is there a contradiction among these directions? No, there is not.

It will be easier to achieve rapid economic growth when the system and the macroeconomic situation are stable. Once these two terms are met, one can get down to decreasing the social cost of the reforms and to improving the citizens' standard of living. I have recently come across the following accusation: Why improvements in standards of living rather than increases in consumption? Well, the thing is that we want to gain something more than just an increase in consumption. We want to improve the environmental situation, to reverse the negative trends in housing, and to improve social security, not only in the social sense but also in the literal one. So our interpretation of improvements in living standards is broader, in the sense that living standards may improve substantially even if the consumption level does not increase for a period of time. Having said that, bear in mind that, according to the path we have chosen in "Strategy," the consumption level is to rise by about 15 percent over four years, which is a very high figure by international standards, even though it is not as much as society would like to see, especially because, in many socioprofessional groups, the consumption level has unfortunately decreased quite significantly over the past few years.

The entire "Strategy" program and its main directions are constructed in a way that would secure maintenance and a stabilization of the growth trends we have been reporting in the economy for some time. It is not true that we are bound to have economic growth anyway. Some processes must be finalized, some others must be initiated, while still others must be counteracted so as to

render the economic growth the kind of growth that in English-language economic publications is called "sustainable." [preceding word in English]

If we keep implementing the first priority, there will be no danger for the direction that was listed third here—I mean improvements in living conditions—and that is why there will be means available to finance a gradual improvement of said living conditions. The second direction, system stability, is in a completely different area, so to speak: It is not about substantive processes but about institutional and political mechanisms, and it is in agreement with the remaining two "priorities."

So, overall, it is an "integrated bunch"; I mean the three directions. That is the way it was presented in "Strategy." Perhaps there was a better way of putting it into words. We suggested the way that is in "Strategy," and I have faith that we will succeed in implementing the priorities in practice!

[Wojcik] Still, it surely will not be easy. Is that the reason for entitling the first key program "Partnership-Based Relations of Labor and Negotiation Mechanisms of Regulating Salaries"?

[Kolodko] That is definitely the reason. Keep in mind, however, that it is not something for its own sake because strikes serve no purpose. It is another issue that, when I see a front page picture in a newspaper today headlined "Deterioration of Strike at Lucchini Steelworks" and showing smiling workers getting a suntan, what I think, provided the picture was really taken at the strike, is that the smile is just for the camera because, in fact, there is nothing to laugh about. If these people are on strike, they must have good reason.

[Wojcik] ...Yes, they do, and these are very fundamental reasons.

[Kolodko] They must be very determined, indeed, and very unhappy with the way their problems on the microeconomic level have been handled. The current strike, similar to many others taking place these days, is about microeconomic problems and is not about protesting against macroeconomic policies. I can understand the people that are on strike, especially in cases when fear of losing jobs is their motivation. I can understand that very well, and, if I were a laborer, I would be on strike, too.

We want to establish partnershiplike relations of labor and a negotiation salary system in the micro scale so as to reduce to a minimum the reasons there might be for having strike actions, and so as to be able to come to quality agreements between two well-organized groups of interests. These interests may naturally diverge over a short period of time. It just happens. Employers and employees are not always able to come to an agreement in enough time, so employees resort to strikes. We have suggested some solutions in that area, and the future will show whether they will be approved and to what extent. Currently, when it comes to labor relations, we have been preparing a group of draft laws, which we will submit to parliament in early fall.

The first program is linked to all three priorities, and it is supposed to serve the goal of creating the right conditions for more efficient work at the enterprise level—that is, at the microeconomic level. That is an important source of economic growth.

Still, it is possible that there is something more within an implied meaning to your question, if there is such an implied meaning to it at all: I mean, why is the issue of partnershiplike relations of labor and the negotiation-based mechanism of salaries listed first and not last? Also, at this point, we must return to the first question: Am I a left-winger, or am I a liberal?

I know that there are some colleagues of mine who find it a pleasant thing to be told that they are "red liberals." I am not included in that group, even though, on the other hand, I sometimes have views that could be easily labeled "left-wing," while, on other occasions, they could be described as "liberal." That depends, however, on the corner from which criticism against me is launched. A group of my closest associates and I were recently wondering about the overall scheme of the "Strategy" program: Should macroeconomic solutions be listed first? Or perhaps should programs of a social context be top priority? We came to the conclusion that the "social" approach is the best solution, and it was finally included in the document. That is because at this stage of the transformations, stressing a decrease of the reforms' social costs is necessary. It is an interesting thing that IMF and World Bank people and also President Clinton's closest aides have also been telling me about this. It is no accident. To me, as an economist who was formed by his university community and by my master/professor, economics is more a science about people than about subjects. That is why man, not money, is the central concern of the "Strategy" program. Or, to put it in even better terms, a healthy man with healthy money. We have been stressing that motive a lot.

Over recent years, some economists have confused goals with means, but the truth is that the economy is supposed to serve the goal of an efficient production of goods and services to satisfy needs.

[Wojcik] So what is the goal of economy?

[Kolodko] Something such as stabilization of the currency rate is definitely not it. It cannot be a priority. It is, instead, just an instrument. It is the same case with combating inflation: It is extremely crucial indeed, but it cannot be the main goal of economic policies. That could be of importance when negotiating with the IMF, which analyzes the balance of payments, reserve levels...

[Wojcik] But, currently, even the IMF talks about excessive costs of the transformations and reforms.

[Kolodko] Other people are saying that; I mean the World Bank. Perhaps if one loses the most important

things, a broader context and some goals from sight, one could succeed in maintaining the foreign currency exchange rate and the inflation level but, at the same time, have 30 percent or more of society living below the poverty line.

[Wojcik] So, for whom is "Strategy for Poland"? Is it for the 30-40 percent who are below the poverty line? Is it for the 20 percent who somehow manage to make ends meet? Or is it perhaps for the few percent who get to derive benefits from the transformations?

[Kolodko] I must continue to have the 30-40 percent in mind, not only because of my social sensitivity but also because, with this enormous level of poverty, unemployment, and social deficiencies, the economy cannot remain healthy. These people are the ones who are the most dependent on rapid economic growth. New jobs need to be set up for them and also opportunities to earn decent money and, indirectly, better work conditions, protection of labor, higher retirement pensions, and so forth. All that is possible. It is just around the corner because, by definition, we are launching the process with much dynamism.

[Wojcik] You are talking about economic growth, and, at the same time, you are talking about eliminating the "gray area." Current growth, however, comes precisely from that area.

[Kolodko] The "gray area" contributes significantly to economic turnover. That demonstrates itself in unregistered economic activity, in tax frauds, or in criminal acts or corruption acts. About 70 percent of the income of the "gray area," however, is made in legally operating units, while the other 30 percent comprises unregistered units. On the one hand, "Strategy" envisions solutions making it possible for the "legal" economy to absorb the "gray area," both when it comes to money settlements and to foreign economic relations (and also in the area of the tax system). The program also envisions efficient improvements in control measures exercised by the Treasury apparatus and in prosecuting crimes. The point is not to prosecute senior citizens who may make some extra money by performing petty services or students who are engaged in foreign language lessons. We will encourage those groups to fulfill their obligations vis-a-vis the state, but we will not overdo it. We will, however, be merciless in prosecuting major affairs, and we will prevent the robbing of our common resources. We will submit a group of draft laws to parliament also in that regard, and I hope it will be applied with persistence after it is voted through soon.

It also applies to the executability of taxes. There is a mutual linkage involved here: Improved executability means a decreased tax basis and its widening and increased means flowing into the state budget. I do not have to explain what benefits that brings.

[Wojcik] Are you optimistic when it comes to implementing your program?

[Kolodko] Yes, I am. This week, Prime Minister Waldemar Pawlak, Minister Miroslaw Pietrewicz (chief of the Central Planning Administration), and I will meet with the managers of the economic ministries. We want to make the ministries' tasks more specific, so as to be able to begin work relatively soon on a group of draft laws that are indispensable for "Strategy." Without them, "Strategy" will remain just wishful thinking.

Kolodko Signs IMF Letter of Intent

LD1507185194 Warsaw TV Polonia Network in Polish 1730 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Deputy Prime Minister Grzegorz Kolodko today signed a letter of intent with the IMF. The result of the letter, Kolodko said, will be that approximately $900 million will be fed into the Polish economy up to the end of next year.

Students Demonstrate Against Li Peng's Visit

AU1507202694 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 13 Jul 94

[Claudiu Harceaga report: "Protest in Front of the PRC Embassy"]

[Text] A group of about 20 Romanian students protested yesterday, 12 July, in front of the Embassy of the People's Republic of China in Bucharest, against the visit Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng paid to Romania on the invitation of Romania's President Ion Iliescu. Li Peng is considered the major culprit in the killing of over 1,000 Chinese students in Tiananmen Square two years ago. At the same time, TUNTCD [National Peasant Christian Democratic United Students], the youth organization of the National Peasant Christian-Democratic Party, published a communique of protest against the presence of Li Peng in Romania. As is known, the Chinese prime minister has been the target of protest actions in all the European countries that he visited after the massacre of 3-4 June 1989. After June 1990, political analysts compared the miners' incursion in Bucharest on 13-15 June 1990 with the reprisals in Tiananmen Square. In fact, on the placard carried by the more than 20 students it was written: Ion Iliescu-Li Peng criminals. Two of the students present at the demonstration told us: "We are enraged by the reception Romania gave to Li Peng. However, it does not surprise us very much, taking into consideration the fact that Ion Iliescu is himself the author of bloody reprisals against students in University Square in June 1990. This is a meeting between two hangmen of student movements. This is a symbolic meeting for the restoration of communism in Romania, an act that started to be carried out openly." (statements by Marius Bostan and Mihai Dumitrescu, students at the Mathematics Faculty).

Tinca Outlines Cooperation With NATO

AU1807144794 Bucharest EVENIMENTUL ZILEI in Romanian 15 Jul 94 p 12

[Doru Dragomir article: "Gheorghe Tinca Releases Details of the Basic Document of Partnership With NATO"]

[Text] The proceedings of the seminar "Regional Security and Cooperation in Central Europe," organized by the North Atlantic Assembly in cooperation with Romania's Parliament, opened in Sinaia yesterday morning.

The seminar started with an incident caused by the organizers, who forbade media access to the hall where the proceedings were taking place. After several minutes of discussion between journalists and people from the Guard and Protocol Service [SPP], media access was permitted. Gheorghe Tinca, minister of national defense, announced that the Romanian peacekeeping battalion will become operational as of 1 August 1994. The participation of the Romanian Army in the "Partnership for Peace" program will be achieved through: joint exercises with land subunits on practice grounds in Romania—with and without firing drills; exchanges of experience in the training of mountain corps and participation in show exercises in mountain areas; joint air firing and bombing drills with real ammunition on a practice ground in Romania; joint anti-aircraft firing drills for combat and training purposes; drills against a "marked air enemy," to be held together with the NATO member countries; the participation of vessels from the navies of NATO countries in naval exercises with troops from the General Staff of the Romanian Navy.

Within the Partnership program, Romania plans to become involved in peacekeeping and crisis control missions by: supplying observers and troops for disengagement, separation, and supervision missions and by participating in naval and river patrol missions. To this extent, Romania will supply equipment specific to sea and river troops, such as: mine dredgers, self-propelled ships, a monitor, armored motor boats, tug boats, transport ships, motor boats and dredgers, and a subunit of divers.

For rescue missions, the Romanian Army plans to participate in the Partnership for Peace with: a squadron of search helicopters; an airplane for search and photograph purposes; a paratroop company; a company of mountain troops; and a sea rescue tug boat. Gheorghe Tinca also said that, in the wake of recently-held negotiations, an "Individual Partnership Program" will be signed shortly.

Spokesman Rebuts Iliescu KGB File Allegation

AU1507201794 Bucharest ROMANIA LIBERA in Romanian 11 Jul 94 p 3

[Presidential Spokesman Traian Chebeleu's letter to Petre Mihai Bacanu, president and executive director of ROMANIA LIBERA daily: "Right To Reply on Behalf of President Iliescu"]

[Text] Mr. President and Executive Director,

Although the act of publishing the article entitled "Ion Iliescu's KGB File," in the newspaper ROMANIA LIBERA of 6 July 1994 is part of the continuing antipresidential attitude of your publication, nevertheless that act exceeds the usual mentality so widely found among the so-called journalists in your branch, namely to mix freedom of information according to one's inclination with the impudent dissemination of the most ignoble insults, untruths, and calumny about the elected president of the Romanian state, and is now reaching an as yet unheard of limit in the kind of journalism that your newspaper is practicing.

When a reader comes across the article we have referred to and that was signed by Roxana Iordache in the newspaper that you are leading and editing, he can get a complete lesson in the art that you are so consistently serving, namely the art of calumny, disinformation, and "creating an unfavorable opinion."

The way in which the headline was formulated leaves almost no doubt about the fact that the KGB file of the Romanian President indeed exists. It is true that the author of the article does not mention whether the file was compiled as a result of the investigation on Mr. Ion Iliescu or it is a file that shows his cooperation with the aforementioned institution! In spite of this apodictic title, the journalist in question takes great care to avoid from her formulation pitfalls that might lead to a possible legal accounting regarding what she has affirmed. Thus, she does not personally affirm anything. She "has learned that one of the secret services operating in Romania is in possession of Ion Iliescu's KGB file...." In accordance with the right to protect the source of her information, she is not compelled to disclose this source.

Personally, the journalist does not affirm anything, but "authorized people drew her attention to the fact that the current president could not have held the position of communist student president during his studies in Moscow without KGB involvement...."

Certainly, in accordance with the same democratic rights that the "servants of the press" enjoy, the journalist in question is neither obliged to verify such "well-meant information" nor wishes to assume any responsibility regarding their authenticity.

In spite of this obvious but dubious lack of interest to verify the authenticity of the information that she makes public, as well as the very great care taken not to get involved in an assessment of the validity of the respective information, the writer of the article suddenly turns into a judicial lioness and calls on the head of our state:

a. to give an "imperative and unequivocal" answer to the question of whether he is or is not in the service of the KGB;

b. to give this answer personally;

c. to present "a declaration of loyalty to the country" and

d. to "swear this on the Holy Bible, before the nation, live on television at prime time."

Not being satisfied with the role of peddler of information and good-natured observations, this pseudo-judicial person, namely, the author of the respective article, changes also into the executor of a sentence she pronounced earlier and affirms clearly and unequivocally: "if he refuses to do it, it will be tantamount to admission."

Beyond the respect for the professionalism with which one could use so many disinformation techniques in such a reduced press space, given the seriousness of the affirmations, the effect that the act of denigration has on a person in a public position—in this case the head of the state—and the effects that evidently result from the publication of such an article, mainly from the insinuation and calls addressed to Romania's president, I am authorized to declare the following:

a. Romania's President Ion Iliescu has never been recruited by any Romanian or foreign intelligence service and challenges all those who make insulting affirmations in this respect to bring proof of the facts they affirm. Likewise, he draws attention to the responsibility assumed by those who make such unbridled accusations.

b. The declaration of loyalty to the country was made before the nation when the parliament endorsed the election of President Ion Iliescu, after the votes of autumn 1992.

c. The current president of Romania is in no way either a legal or political successor of Ceausescu, as in a deliberately denigrating and insulting way the respective article has affirmed;

d. In spite of the ability with which the author of the article published in your newspaper tries to avoid responsibility for the seriousness of the insinuations and her deliberate attempts to insult Romania's President—an intention that becomes clear from the vehement quality of the attack against it—the presidential institution reserves the right to act through legal channels to establish the penal responsibility that is incumbent on the author of the aforementioned article and on the newspaper that published it, without any regard for the truth.

As a minimal way in which you could bring moral repair to the error made by publishing such unverified information, which completely disregards truth and exceeds the limit of decency, I ask you, Mr. Director and Executive President, to publish this letter.

[Signed] Presidential Spokesman Traian Chebeleu

UDMR Compares Cluj to Ceausescu Policy

AU1307191394 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 13 Jul 94

[Text] The Council of Representatives of the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [UDMR] has appealed to the territorial organizations of the Union to organize a permanent service until what the UDMR calls a final and guaranteed solution is found to the political attack on the town center of Cluj.

In a protest issued today and received by ROMPRES, the Council of Representatives of the UDMR also requests these organizations to be prepared, in the event of new provocations, to act, quote, in accordance with the regulations of the Operational Council to start nationwide protest actions, unquote.

The UDMR declaration regards the initiative to carry out archaeological excavations in the center of the Cluj-Napoca municipality as part of a broad campaign aimed at eliminating the last vestige of the millennia-old Hungarian culture in Transylvania, an attack against universal values, and return to Ceausescu's policy of destroying villages and towns.

Accusing the government of passivity and the electronic media of misinforming the majority Romanian population and making reference to inciting declarations against ethnic Hungarians, the UDMR believes that all these are reminiscent, quote, of preparations for the interethnic conflict started in Targu-Mures, in March 1990, unquote.

The UDMR declaration advocates finding scientific solutions to the exploration of archaeological traces, where they exist, values that are common to national and universal culture, by applying methods used in similar cases in Europe and by involving in this act the Institute of Archaeology Vasile Parvan and UNESCO, ROMPRES informs us.

Cluj Council Protests Hungarian 'Interference'

AU1207152694 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1300 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] The local council of the Cluj-Napoca Municipality submitted two letters today, one to the Presidential Institution and one to the Romanian Government, in which it asks these institutions to protest Hungarian Government interference in Romania's domestic affairs, in the matter of archaeological excavations on Union Square in that locality.

According to the faxed reports received by our editorial office, the decision to submit these requests was taken yesterday, 11 July, during an extraordinary meeting of the local Council of the Cluj- Napoca Municipality.

The declaration of the local Council of the Municipality, which condemns the UDMR actions [Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania] counselors, notes, quote, the initiation of archaeological survey operations initiated by Transylvanian National History Museum in Union Square has been stopped, attempts were made to provoke an interethnic conflict in Cluj-Napoca on 7 July, and domestic and mainly international public opinion has been misled, unquote.

Funar Wants Ethnic Hungarian Officials Fired

AU1207185294 Bucharest Radio Romania Network in Romanian 1700 GMT 12 Jul 94

[Text] A communique faxed to us today and signed by Cluj Municipality Mayor Gheorghe Funar, points out that yesterday's emergency session of the municipality local council condemned the illegal actions organized and carried out by the Democratic Union of Hungarians in Romania [UDMR] on 7 July in Union Square.

Having determined that municipality councillors Gusztav Heredi, Lajos Molnos, Alpar Zoltan Szasz, and Janos Boros perpetrated actions running counter to the laws and Constitution of the country, malevolently discredited the interests of Cluj Municipality, and broke the oath they took upon validation of their mandates, the mayor of Cluj Municipality, together with 16 councillors addressed a request to Cluj County Prefect Grigore Zanc asking the dismissal of the four UDMR councillors, in concordance with the stipulations of Article 35 of Law 69 of 1991 on Local Public Administration.

Until Romania's Government adopts a resolution in connection with the dismissal of the four UDMR councillors, they requested that the county prefect suspend them from office, says the communique faxed to us today.

Bosnian Serb Official: Peace Plan Lacks Detail

LD1607211494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2018 GMT 16 Jul 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Sarajevo, July 16 (TANJUG)—Speaker of the Bosnian Serb parliament Momcilo Krajisnik said Saturday that peace was the primary task but that it would be difficult to give a positive response to the proposed peace plan without answers to some questions.

The international 'Contact Group' for Bosnia-Herzegovina has so far presented only the map for Bosnia's territorial division but not other important segments of the plan, such as the constitutional principles clarifying whether the Serbs in that former Yugoslav Republic would be independent or in some way linked to the Moslem- Croat Federation, Krajisnik told TANJUG.

'We must know what will happen with the sanctions (against the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia) and we will do everything to get guarantees for their lifting,' Krajisnik said in a commentary on the expected Monday's session of the Bosnian Serb parliament, which will discuss the proposed plan.

'We are seeking views of deputies, members of the main committee of the Serbian Democratic Party in the Serbian lands and some prominent Serbs, and we are taking into consideration opinions voiced in Serbia, Montenegro and the republic of Serb Krajina because this is not only the question of the Bosnian Serbs,' Krajisnik said.

Criticizing the plan, Krajisnik said that it had to be explained why, for example, it assigned to the Moslem-Croat Federation as many as 13 towns and three settlements that are now in the Bosnian Serb territory.

The Bosnian Serbs also must get an explanation of the proposed solution for the Posavina region (Sava River valley) and the question how the Serb territory could be compact if the plan provides for three corridors cutting the Serb territory—near Brcko, Visegrad and Trnovo. It is also not clear why some Serb ethnic regions have simply been given to Mosleims, Krajisnik said.

The warring sides in Bosnia-Herzegovina are expected to take stands on the proposed plan by July 19.

Under the plan, the Moslem-Croat Federation would have 51 percent of the Bosnian territory and the Bosnian Serb Republic 49 percent.

The plan of the 'Contact Group' may not be good enough to the other sides too but it was certainly made to satisfy primarily the Moslems and Croats, while Serb interests were largely neglected, Krajisnik said.

Karadzic Comments on Contact Group's Peace Plan

LD1707162094 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1610 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] Petrovac, July 17 (TANJUG)—Bosnian Serb republic president Radovan Karadzic said Sunday that the leadership's decision on the proposed peace plan would be in keeping with the will of the people and the deputies in parliament. The warring sides in the former Yugoslav republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina are expected to take stands on the peace plan proposed by an international 'Contact Group' by July 19.

'All we do will be the will of the people,' Karadzic said at a ceremony of dedication of the reconstructed Church of the Holy Apostles Peter and Paul in Petrovac in western Bosnia. Deputies of the Bosnian Serb parliament will on Monday decided whether to approve the proposed peace plan or not.

Addressing a gathering of about 10,000 inhabitants of Petrovac at the end of their two-day religious celebrations, Karadzic said 'it is our duty to protect our very existence and the right to our own faith, language and fatherland.'

The ceremony of dedicating the church, which was originally built in 1878, was conducted by Patriarch Pavle of the Serbian Orthodox Church.

'We pray to God to send peace to us and our enemies because everyone needs peace,' said the patriarch. 'We need peace, but according to God's justice because only justice makes land and cities be,' said Patriarch Pavel.

The ceremony was attended by president of the Republic of Serb Krajina Milan Martic and speaker of the Bosnian Serb republic Momcilo Krajisnik. 'We have to make some crucial decisions which are not important only for Serbs in the Serb republic but for all Serbs, especially those living west of (the river) Drina,' said Krajisnik.

Martic said that the Serbs had never lacked courage and added 'what we need today is wisdom and, more than ever, unity.' The republic of Serb Krajina was proclaimed in 1991 in Serb ethnic and historical territories within the borders of the former Yugoslav republic of Croatia in response to Croatia's violent secession from the former Yugoslav federation and the removal of national rights of the Serbs from the Croatian constitution.

In the spring of 1992, Krajina's territory was placed under the protection of the United Nations.

The international 'Contact Group' has offered to the warring sides in Bosnia a peace plan which gives 51 percent of the territory to the Moslem-Croat federation and 49 percent to the Bosnian Serb republic.

Serbs: Conditional Support for Plan 'Realistic'

AU1707163294 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Report by Mladen Krsmanovic from Pale]

[Text] Our position regarding the international encirclement has never been more difficult. We must pass decisions that are sensitive in numerous aspects and that can prove to be fateful for the Serbian nation as a whole. We must not judge hastily. Everything must be analyzed in detail. These are the opinions that could be heard most frequently over the past few days from the state and political leadership of the Serbian Republic. From these statements, the public tried to predict at least fragments of the positions of the leading officials, which could definitely indicate a possible final conclusion of the parliament and the Serbian response to the Contact Group offer.

However, contrary to similar earlier occasions, one day before the assembly session, one cannot foresee the epilogue to frantic analyses and debates in favor and against the latest peace package. The entire process of analysis and decisionmaking is additionally complicated by the fact that only maps have been packed in the entire peace offer and not the remaining documents, which, if not more important are definitely as important as the geographical division of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is precisely this defect that the local Serbian leaders have pointed out on several occasions, stressing the importance of the type of relation the Serbian Republic is to have with the Muslim-Croat Federation.

One must recall that French and British chiefs of diplomacies Juppe and Hurd during their visit to the territories of the former Yugoslavia made it clear to Alija Izetbegovic that his demand for a sovereign Bosnia-Herzegovina within the internationally recognized borders had been accepted. Douglas Hurd also said that the withdrawal of the Serbs from more than 20 percent of the territory demands a painful sacrifice of the Serbian side; however, he assessed the entire plan of the Contact Group as a balanced one. However, a question poses itself: What is the counterbalance to the Serbian territorial sacrifice if the Western mediators have resurrected Bosnia-Herzegovina as a sovereign and indivisible country, which the people here even before the war named Alija's country. The withdrawal from the territories conquered in combat also opens certain moral questions—the question about the purpose of huge sacrifices and struggle that has been going on here for nearly two years. The Serbian Army should pull back along nearly the entire front line, with the exception of Popovo Polje where the Croatian forces are supposed to withdraw. So, what will remain behind the line of separation according to the Contact Group plan? A simple summing up in the division of larger towns of the former Bosnia-Herzegovina explains the essence of the division according to which Mostar, Zenica, Tuzla, Doboj, and Bihac will belong to the Muslim-Croat Federation, the question of Sarajevo has not been resolved yet with a faint hope that the Serbs might perhaps get a third of the town, while only Banja Luka will stay on the territory of the Serbian Republic.

For this reason, it is realistic to expect conditional support for the plan with inevitable explanations and perhaps further elaboration of the documents within the current peace process. The question is, however, whether the right to say yes will be acknowledged. From this depends whether the next few months will bring further talks and diplomatic activity or a war more horrible and difficult than the present one.

Pale Serbs Outline Opposition to Peace Plan

AU1807104994 Paris AFP in English 1027 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Pale, Bosnia-Herzegovina, July 18 (AFP)—The start of the self-proclaimed Bosnian Serb parliament's meeting to discuss the international peace plan for Bosnia has been delayed four hours, the parliament's vice-president said here Monday [18 July]. [passage omitted]

On Monday all of the deputies AFP spoke to were hostile to the plan and observers said it seems probable the parliament will reject it.

"If it were possible to live with them (the Moslem-Croat federation) there would be no war," said Nikola Kisin the deputy for Srbobran, [Serb name for] Gornji Vakuf.

"They want to take practically everything from us. Everyone is opposed to the plan," he said.

"Half of the Prijedor region is ceded to the Croat-Moslem federation under the plan, but we will not give up a single centimeter," said Srdja Srdjic, the deputy from Prijedor in the north west of the disputed territory.

Another deputy, Nikola Kisin, rejected the plan's suggestion that his town, Srbobran, be handed over to the federation.

Bosnian Serb leader, Radovan Karadzic, has already warned that acceptance is unlikely. [passage omitted]

Muslim Council Meets in Sarajevo To Discuss Plan

AU1807105994 Paris AFP in English 1025 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Sarajevo, July 18 (AFP)—Bosnia's parliament and the breakaway Serb assembly were to vote separately Monday [18 July] on the partition of the country, with the Bosnian Federation expected to accept and Serbs threatening to reject the plan. [passage omitted]

In Sarajevo, a consultative Moslem assembly was meeting around noon to discuss the peace plan, ahead of a joint session of Moslem and Croat deputies from the Bosnia and federal parliaments to vote on the plan.

Bosnian Croat HDZ (Croat Democratic Society) deputies have already voted in Mostar, in the south of the country, to accept the plan. [passage omitted]

An AFP correspondent in Pale said that Serbs arriving for the session, which was delayed by four hours, were hostile to the plan.

"They want to steal some 20 towns from us, main roads, our economic potential, river valleys, but the people are not for that and the people will probably say no," Pale Radio quoted Karadzic as saying.

"We may now experience a war which will be much more difficult and much more bloody than all the previous wars. (But) we shall be ready for such a war to preserve the Serb republic," he added.

"The Serbs, as the victors in this war, have the right to a state and to unite with other Serb countries," Bosnian Serb vice-premier Vitomir Popovic said for his part, referring to his side's military superiority throughout the 27 months of war. [passage omitted]

European Union foreign ministers were discussing options over lunch in Brussels on Monday.

The international contact group hopes Bosnian Serbs in Pale will not reject the plan outright, but will agree to its basic principles and then continue negotiating. [passage omitted]

Sarajevo To Respond to Peace Plan 20 July

AU1507202594 Paris AFP in English 1940 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Excerpts] Geneva, July 15 (AFP)—Bosnia's mainly Moslem government is to respond Wednesday [20 July] to the partition plan proposed by the international negotiators in Geneva, diplomatic sources said here Friday.

The response will come a day after the official July 19 deadline set by the so-called contact group which drew up the plan. [passage omitted]

The Sarajevo parliament, representing the Croat-Moslem federation, is due to debate the issue Monday. [passage omitted]

Croatian Council Supports Mostar Demilitarization

LD1507211994 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Excerpt] The Presidential Council of the Croat republic of Herzeg-Bosna supports the demilitarization of Mostar. Tomorrow, the Chamber of Counties will discuss the contact group's peace plan. HINA journalist Pejo Gasparevic reports:

[Gasparevic] At a session of this chamber this evening, chaired by Bosnia-Herzegovina federation President Kresimir Zubak, the chamber expressed its resolve to implement all preconditions for the introduction of the European administration in Mostar, especially with regard to the demilitarization of Mostar. The Presidential Council passed a decision whereby relevant military commands are to make all preparations for the completion of the demilitarization within the agreed period. [passage omitted]

UNPROFOR: Serbs Object to Demirel Visit

AU1507184694 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Here is what the Sarajevo UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] Command said about the Turkish president's failed visit to Sarajevo. Representatives of the UN peace forces said that President Demirel was advised that it would not be a good idea to visit Sarajevo as the Serbian aggressor objected to it.

Izetbegovic Protests Cancellation

AU1507184794 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Alija Izetbegovic, president of the Presidency of the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina, today sent letters with identical contents to the chairman of the Security Council and the UN secretary general, in which he said:

We were unpleasantly surprised to learn that UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] was not prepared today to ensure transportation for Mr. Sulayman Demirel, president of the Republic of Turkey, to Sarajevo, thus preventing his state visit to the Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina that had been announced earlier. It is well-known that from the very beginning the Republic of Turkey has had a constructive role not only in Bosnia-Herzegovina but also in the broader Balkan region. Recently its troops have been directly involved in the preservation of peace as members of UNPROFOR, and it is therefore indeed difficult to understand such a move by the UN administration.

We must conclude with regret that top UN officials are applying double standards, as a rule, to the detriment of prominent dignitaries from certain cultural-civilized circles.

If the reason for the prevention of President Demirel's visit to Sarajevo is a possible threat by Karadzic's Serbs, then its acceptance leads to the de facto recognition and legalization of terrorism and international [word indistinct]. We consider such decisions by certain organs of the United Nations inappropriate for the spirit and fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

This was stated in President Izetbegovic's letter to the chairman of the Security Council and the UN secretary general.

UN: Serbs Expelling Non-Serbs in Bijeljina

AU1807111394 Paris AFP in English 1050 GMT 18 Jul 94

[Text] Sarajevo, July 18 (AFP)—Fighting raged on around Bosnia-Herzegovina with heavy clashes in the Bihac enclave and skirmishing in the north as the Bosnian and Serb parliaments held separate meetings Monday [18 July] to discuss a partition plan, UN military reports indicated.

Much of the fighting was centred in the Skokovi area, north of Bihac town, in western Bosnia, where government forces have been locked in battle with Moslem rebels for several days, a UN Protection Force spokesman said.

After a battle Sunday morning in which more than 700 mortar and artillery shells were fired, reports Monday spoke

of overnight clashes involving 160 heavy weapon detonations and intense small arms and machine gun fire.

Fighting was also reported a few miles to the east between government and Serb forces, Major Dacre Holloway said.

Heavy machine gun fire in the dark hours was followed Monday morning by low level shelling in the Otoka and Grabez areas, east of Bihac town.

Skirmishing also occurred in the Ozren mountain range and along the Pozavina corridor, in the north of the country, with heavy small arms fire northeast of Tesanj and Maglaj and tank fire in the Ribnica area, at the southern tip of the Serb-held Ozren finger.

Meanwhile, UN military observers reported that 136 civilians, mostly non-Serb women and children, were deported from Serb-held territory, east of Tuzla, on Saturday.

The group from Bijeljina was taken to within two kilometers of the front line, searched, saw personal possessions confiscated and were forced to cross the line into government-held territory.

The group reported that 200 men from the same area had been taken away by Serb troops. Their fate was unknown.

Meanwhile, Serb forces shelled government positions to the south of Mount Igman, near Sarajevo. The attack was understood to have taken place outside the exclusion zone where heavy weapons are banned.

In and around Sarajevo, ceasefire violations continued throughout Sunday and two civilians, a Bosnian woman and a Serb man, were wounded by sniper fire.

Krajina Serbs Continue Shelling of Bihac Region

AU1507190594 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Fierce attacks by the joint [Serbian and Fikret Abdic's paramilitary] aggressors on Bihac and Cazin have entered their sixth day.

[Correspondent] They started last night and continued shelling Bihac and the area around Buzim throughout the day, especially at noon, when they intensively shelled Bihac itself and the local defenders' lines. In this period the chetniks on the Grmusko-Srbljanki plateau and the Grabez (?area) launched two infantry attacks, but our defenders managed to repel them.

Martic's chetniks are also continuing their artillery attacks on this region. In addition to shelling the Cazin area, they are also targeting the outskirts of Bihac. In this period, three people were killed and several wounded, either seriously or slightly.

Inter-Muslim Clashes Reportedly Intensify

LD1707153594 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1517 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Jul (TANJUG)—Inter-Muslim clashes in the autonomous province of western Bosnia, in which forces loyal to Fikret Abdic and Alija Izetbegovic have been using heavy artillery and infantry weapons, intensified todav. Muslim Radio Sarajevo has reported.

According to the same source, the fiercest clashes have been taking place in villages between the Cazin and Velika Kladusa municipalities, and some of them have been razed to the ground.

Rose: Possibility of UNPROFOR Replacement

AU1807073194 Paris AFP in English 1934 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] Sarajevo, July 17 (AFP)—NATO might take over from the UN Protection Force in Bosnia to implement a peace accord if warring parties reject to the Geneva peace plan, UNPROFOR Bosnia commander Sir Michael Rose suggested Sunday [17 July].

"If we had to impose anything to a greater degree then it would need a military structure such a NATO (North Atlantic Treaty Organisation) to come and do it," the British lieutenant-general told reporters here.

"I don't think UNPROFOR, as it is presently structured and mandated, could indulge in a great deal more enforcement than we are doing," he said.

A change-over from UNPROFOR to NATO would be gradual, but could go ahead by the end of the summer with the deployment here of 40,000 to 50,000 western alliance soldiers, he said.

The handing over from UNPROFOR to NATO has been subject to "quite a lot of planning" and NATO troops would be "well prepared," Rose said.

"There is a limit to how much enforcement a peacekeeping force can undertake and therefore there will come a time when I would have to say as a commander (of UNPROFOR) that I really do have to hand over to somebody else, such as NATO if we're going to go further down the route to enforcement," he said.

NATO participation would have to include participation by the Americans, Rose also suggested.

The parliaments of the Moslem-Bosnian federation and of the Bosnian Serbs meet Monday to give their answer to a peace plan put forward by an international contact group made up of the United States, the United Nations, Russia and the European Union.

The contact group, which has suggested a partition of the country with 51 percent of the territory going to the federation and 49 percent to the Serbs, has called for an answer from the warring parties by Tuesday.

Deputies Adopt Resolution on UN Forces

LD1707174594 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] The Chamber of Deputies this evening concluded a two-day emergency session by adopting a resolution on UNPROFOR's [UN Protection Force] mandate in Croatia.

Invoking UN Security Council Resolutions 762 and 769, the resolution demands that the so-called pink zones be immediately placed under the control of Croatian authorities, and that the peacekeepers be deployed on the borders between Croatia, Serbia, Montenegro, and Bosnia-Herzegovina.

The resolution also insists on the immediate establishment of Croatian civilian authorities in the UN Protected Areas and the organized return of the refugees.

The Chamber of Deputies will forward this resolution to the UN secretary general, the chairmen of the Security Council and the General Assembly, and to the governments and parliaments of the UN members.

The emergency session of the Chamber of Deputies was attended by some 80 representatives, members of the ruling Croatian Democratic Union, the Serbian National Party, and the Croatian Party of Rights, as well as several independent members. Most opposition parties are still boycotting the proceedings.

Granic Briefs Assembly

LD1607143394 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1100 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] Prior to the formal session of both chambers of the Croatian Assembly, the Chamber of Deputies discussed UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force]. The main message communicated today is that there will be no renewal of the UNPROFOR mandate with its current authority and ineffectiveness. Jasenka Dudic reports:

[Dudic] Croatian Foreign Affairs Minister Mate Granic opened the session by saying that the occupation of part of the sovereign Croatian territory was the most painful Croatian issue and the most complex challenge for government policy. After he viewed Croatia's political and diplomatic efforts for the implementation of the current UNPROFOR mandate and justified spontaneous protests by refugees, Granic cited a series of examples showing UNPROFOR's ineffectiveness, the most expensive operation in the history of the United Nations, which costs $1.2 billion annually.

Granic said Croatia's demands are the following: the urgent and complete reintegration of the so-called pink zones into the Croatian state system and the beginning of the return of refugees. We insist on the restoration of the demographic picture as it was back in 1991 and UNPROFOR supervision of the currently- occupied Croatian borders. We also demand that all the roads and railway lines be reopened and that UNPROFOR close down the Djeletovci oil field and begin controlling the Udbina air field, investigating the mass graves, calling the perpetrators of the crimes to account, and demilitarizing the UN protected areas, an issue linked with the sanctions against Belgrade.

After he noted the current attitude of the international community towards Croatia, which has been persistent in seeking a peaceful solution, Granic said:

[Begin Granic recording] It should be stressed that the United Nations are not trying to prolong the UNPROFOR mandate contrary to the will of the Republic of Croatia. In other words, the UN Secretariat [as heard] has already said that if Croatia rejects an extension of the UNPROFOR mandate after 30 September and demands UNPROFOR leave its territory, it will be done.

By pursuing a responsible and consistent peace policy we can strongly argue that the incomplete UNPROFOR mandate must be changed in the interest of progress toward peace. [end recording]

He said he was hopeful of gaining understanding in the UN General Assembly in the autumn and said that Croatia, as regards the Serb population, is ready for all sorts of solutions proceeding from the Croatian constitution and laws, President Tudjman's peace initiative and international documents.

Hrvoje Sarinic, president of the Republic of Croatia Commission for UNPROFOR spoke along the same lines as Granic.

[Begin Sarinic recording] I will reiterate, with all due respect for the UN representatives in Croatia, that objective and subjective weaknesses on very important issues, and, not infrequently, the naivety as regards arguments presented by the Serb negotiators displayed by UNPROFOR so far, should be corrected to a considerable extent. This is not only because of the interest of the Republic of Croatia, but also because of the restoration of peace in this part of Europe. [end recording]

Sarinic stressed that the key to a peace solution lay in Belgrade and that Croatia was ready for negotiations with the local Serbs on Croatian territory without bypassing political issues.

The session of the Chamber of Deputies is also being attended by representatives of the refugees, Croatian veterans, the homeland war widows, families of the POW's and missing persons and war invalids. The UNPROFOR discussion will continue at 1330 GMT.

Granic Views Acceptance of Bosnian Peace Package

LD1507190494 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Excerpt] Within the UN General Assembly Croatia will endeavor to obtain support from as many countries as

possible for its proposals regarding the UN Protection Force [UNPROFOR] mandate, Mate Granic, croatian deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said at a session of the Croatian Assembly's Foreign Affairs Committee today in preparation for a session of the Croatian Assembly tomorrow. In addition to this topic the committee also examined other important foreign policy issues. Jasenka Dudic has a report:

[Dudic] As regards UN Protected Areas [UNPAs], the Croatian position is that these are occupied areas of Croatia and that it is important to gain Serbia's recognition of Croatia within its internationally recognized borders, Minister Granic said. He rejected any speculation about confederalizing or federalizing Croatia and stressed that the Serb local self-administration can only be discussed within the framework of the constitutional law and President Tudjman's peace initiative.

Speaking about the contact group plan for Bosnia-Herzegovina, Minister Granic said that this represents a compromise proposal and also a defense in the face of greater-Serbian aspirations. The Croats and Bosniaks will accept the plan provided that the Serb side accepts it in its entirety, with no buts, Minister Granic said.

Croatian Ambassador to Slovenia Zagar briefed the committee about the increasingly good Croatian-Slovene relations. [passage omitted]

Akashi Hopes To Prevent Renewed Fighting

LD1507183094 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1743 GMT 15 Jul 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Zagreb, July 15 (TANJUG)—United Nations special envoy for former Yugoslavia Yasushi Akashi on Friday expressed hope that fighting would not resume between the Republic of Serb Krajina and Croatia. He warned, however, that wrong assessments by any of the sides could lead to a new war.

The United Nations Protection Force (UNPROFOR) is here to prevent war and it is a bridge between the confronted sides that can be use to find a mutually acceptable solution, Akashi said in an interview published on Friday by the Croatian paper NOVI LIST.

Since 1992, when the [word indistinct] was placed under the U.N. protection, the Zagreb regime has launched three offensives on the U.N. protected area.

The Republic of Serb Krajina was proclaimed in 1991 in Serb ethnic and historical territories within the borders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Croatia in response to Croatia's violent secession and the removal of Serbs' national rights from the Croatian constitution.

Zagreb has repeatedly said that, unless UNPROFOR helped it impose its rule in the Krajina territory, it would resort to 'other means,' i.e. military means.

Croatia also threatens to refuse to allow an extension of UNPROFOR's mandate, which expires in September.

In an effort to provide an excuse for such a decision, the Croatian authorities have organized a blockade of UNPROFOR troops which is allegedly staged by Croatian refugees.

Akashi said that the U.N. Security Council would seriously consider the new situation in Croatia and that it was theoretically possible that UNPROFOR's mandate be extended without an approval of the Croatian authorities, although the operation was originally based on their approval.

Asked by journalists why UNPROFOR does not deploy its troops [word indistinct] Croatia's borders,' Akashi said that it needed an approval of Knin, the capital of the Republic of Serb Krajina.

Tudjman, Demirel Make Statements After Talks

LD1507205794 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 2000 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] A delegation of the Republic of Turkey, led by President Suleyman Demirel, is in Croatia on an official state visit. At the presidential palace this evening Franjo Tudjman, president of the Republic of Croatia, and Turkish President Demirel conducted talks. After the talks both presidents made statements. Tihomir Vinkovic reports:

[Vinkovic] President Tudjman said:

[Begin Tudjman recording] It goes without saying that we welcomed President Demirel and his state delegation. During the talks, we saw a high level of accord regarding important issues concerning not just our two countries, but also today's modern world. Consequently, the solution to the crisis in former Yugoslavia—and in this framework Croatia's interest in resolving the situation in the occupied areas together with the solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina. [sentence as heard] .

Of course, we were pleased to conclude that both Turkey and Croatia contributed with their policies to the signing of the Washington agrement and to its implementation within the framework of the Bosnia-Herzegovina federation and the creation of conditions for a confederation.

We agreed on many points regarding future bilateral cooperation in the economic and cultural fields. I believe that the public will greet our joint decision that Croatia and Turkey should jointly rebuild the Mostar bridge. [end recording]

[Vinkovic] Turkish President Suleyman Demirel expressed satisfaction with his visit to Croatia and went on:

[Begin Demirel recording in English with accompanying interpreter's translation into Serbo-Croatian] Last year we started discussing many things in Ankara. Now we

are continuing our discussion. Our bilateral relations are very good and they benefit both nations. We discussed regional and global issues. I would like to thank President Tudjman for his contribution to efforts to resolve the problem in Bosnia-Hercegovina. I believe that the BH Federation is a success, although there are still some difficulties.

I am convinced that Croatia and Turkey will contribute to the establishment of lasting peace in the region. As for the development of our bilateral relations, I see great possibilities there, [reporter] Turkish President Suleyman Demirel said after the talks with President Tudjman.

Tudjman, Demirel Brief Media

LD1607170194 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1500 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] President Tudjman and Turkey's President Demirel held a joint news conference today at Banski Dvori [presidential palace in Zagreb]. The two presidents spent an hour answering correspondents' questions, primarily related to the possibility of accepting and implementing the peace plan proposed by the Contact Group for Bosnia-Herzegovina and to bilateral relations between the two countries.

Of the many questions, we have chosen the following: Could the negotiations on Bosnia-Herzegovina drag on indefinitely?

President Tudjman stressed that the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina is indeed the most complex in the world, and went on to say:

[Begin Tudjman recording] We have reached a stage in this situation where the highest degree of unanimity so far has been achieved between important international factors. It has never happened before in regard to this crisis that such a degree of unanimity between the major international factors has been reached—the United States, the EU [European Union], and Russia. We have thus reached a stage where the warring sides are confronted with a unanimous global view. [end recording]

Asked what Turkey's role would be in the event UNPROFOR [UN Protection Force] pulled out from Bosnia-Herzegovina, Mr. Demirel replied:

[Begin Demirel recording in English with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] Turkey is not in a position to act on its own. It will continue its activities aimed at establishing and maintaining peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina by resorting to all diplomatic means at its disposal. [end recording]

Commenting on tomorrow's talks in Brioni, when the implementation of the Washington agreements will also be discussed, Tudjman said:

[Begin Tudjman recording] It should be taken into account that steps should be taken, together with the Muslim-Croat Federation—cooperation has already been established between the federation's government and the Croatian Government in this respect—toward resolving problems related to the creation of the Bosnian-Croatian confederation.

The meetings we will have in Brioni are important. The very fact that President Demirel could not visit Sarajevo, as he said himself, against his will and because UNPROFOR could not guarantee his safety, this points to the conclusion that the talks we will be conducting in Brioni—President Demirel with the Bosnia-Herzegovina leadership, then with us from the Croatian leadership, and finally the trilateral talks—this will serve to determine the strategy for joint action on the international scene aimed at ending the war and achieving peace. [end recording)0

President Tudjman also hosted a luncheon for his guests. In his toast he said, among other things, that Croatia attaches special importance to its relations with Turkey, and underscored that political and diplomatic cooperation between Croatia and Turkey is of decisive importance for the peaceful resolution of the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Turkish President Demirel said in his toast that Turkey supports the independence and integrity of Croatia, and that it will continue to do so. It will also cooperate in the search for peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

Report on Joint Statement

LD1607192994 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] A joint statement has been issued after the end of the official Croatian-Turkish talks.

Suleyman Demirel, president of the Republic of Turkey, is on an official visit to Croatia on 15-16 July, at the invitation of Croatian President Franjo Tudjman. President Demirel is being accompanied by Foreign Minister Hikmet Cetin and Gen Dogan Gures, chief of the general staff of the Turkish Army.

As heads of their delegations, the two presidents discussed issues of international interest and reviewed the progress achieved in the development of Turkish-Croatian relations.

The presidents emphasized with pleasure that their views on various international and regional issues remain convergent and decided to expand mutual cooperation in all areas on the basis of this understanding.

The presidents expressed their complete satisfaction at the development of inter-state relations and stressed that the signing of the agreement on friendship and cooperation between the two countries was yet another step forward in determining the guidelines for the further development of political, economic, social, and cultural ties and cooperation between Turkey and Croatia.

The two presidents believe that mutual Croatian-Turkish cooperation, based on the great responsibility borne by the two countries for the establishment of peace and stability in the region, was an important element in the building of a new system of security in southeastern Europe and the Balkans.

The presidents also underlined that the agreements on economic and financial cooperation, as well as the forthcoming Turkish loan through the Aksimbank, would contribute to the two sides' endeavors to expand and stimulate mutual cooperation.

The presidents examined the positive developments taking place in Bosnia-Herzegovina in the light of the Washington and Vienna agreements geared towards the creation of the Bosnian-Croat Federation, and reiterated their sincere support for the implementation of the agreement on the federation on its entire territory.

The presidents also voiced their full support for current preparations for the establishment of confederal relations between the Bosnian-Croat Federation and the Republic of Croatia as a key contribution to the resolution of the crisis and the future balanced regional system of stability and security.

The two presidents repeated they believed the agreement on the federation was a firm foundation for a just and lasting solution in Bosnia-Herzegovina, which will guarantee the unity, territorial integrity and sovereignty of Bosnia-Herzegovina, and preserve its multi-ethnic, multicultural, and multiconfessional identity based on strict respect for ethnic and human rights and the equality of all the constituent peoples in conformity with democratic principles.

The presidents also discussed the recent international initiatives in the peace process and voiced their support for the latest endeavors by the contact group to achieve a just and lasting peace in Bosnia-Herzegovina and stability in this part of Europe.

The presidents repeated their firm conviction that the agreement on the Bosnian-Croat Federation provides possibilities for finding a lasting solution to the crisis in Bosnia-Herzegovina, with positive repercussions on the resolution of other open questions in the region.

The presidents sent a special appeal for cooperation to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, Serbia and Montenegro, in order for the contact group's proposal to be accepted and its implementation initiated, and a new regional order of stability established. They expressed their conviction that the mutual recognition of all states in the region within their internationally recognized borders, as well as the securing of the comprehensive and constructive participation of the Serbs in the peace process, would open up doors to the normalization of the situation in the region and to the resolution of all open questions in a peaceful way and by political means.

In accordance with this, the two presidents called on the international community to take all the necessary measures for attaining this objective, especially concerning the implementation of the peace plan.

The presidents also reviewed the problem of the temporarily occupied regions of Croatia, and underlined the urgent need for the integration of these regions into the constitutional and legal system of the Republic of Croatia. Turkey expressed its support for Croatia's initiative to have this question included on the agenda of the upcoming UN General Assembly session. The presidents reiterated the determination and political will of their countries to strengthen mutual cooperation, as well as cooperation with Bosnia- Herzegovina, in all areas, so as to make joint initiatives in projects concerning the reconstruction of the infrastructure and economy of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

President Demirel repeated Turkey's decision to rebuild Mostar's old bridge and expressed his gratitude for the collaboration promised by Croatia in this regard.

The Croatian president upheld the recent deployment of Turkish UN troops in Bosnia-Herzegovina and thanked Turkey for its effective contribution to the peace process in Bosnia-Herzegovina and in the region of former Yugoslavia.

President Demirel invited President Tudjman to pay an official visit to Turkey; the Croatian president accepted the invitation. The date of the visit will be fixed through diplomatic channels, says the joint statement issued by Presidents Tudjman and Demirel after the end of the official Croatian-Turkish talks.

Demirel Addresses Assembly

LD1607184394 Zagreb Radio Croatia Network in Serbo-Croatian 1040 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Report on address by Turkish President Suleyman Demirel at joint session of chambers of the Croatian Assembly in Zagreb on 16 July]

[Text] Deputies and journalists have received the Croatian translation of the address by Turkish President Suleyman Demirel. I will now read it. You have no doubt heard at the beginning that Mr. Demirel began addressing the deputies by greeting all those present, including members of the Diplomatic Corps. After this he said:

[Begin Demirel recording in Turkish with superimposed Serbo-Croatian translation] I have the honor and satisfaction of addressing this esteemed assembly whose foundations and tradition go back hundreds of years and which was reestablished in free democratic elections when Croatia became a free country once again.

First of all, I wish to thank you for this opportunity to address the Croatian people from here and thus extend the Turkish people's friendly greetings. I speak in the capacity of president of the Republic of Turkey, the

country which is loyal to both Ataturk's Turkey and to modern world values, and which continues a rich and diverse history.

I wish to tell you that in Turkey, in a society with a republican tradition of over 40 years, loyalty to a parliamentary and majority democracy played the predominant role in the political, economic and social experiences and in determining the fate of a nation.

As a representative of the people who believe that even in the most difficult and most unfavorable conditions one should seek a solution in a parliamentary and majority democracy, I held six mandates as a people's deputy, I formed a government seven times and a year ago I had the honor to be elected president of the republic in a democratic state.

I belong to those, Demirel went on, who believe that actions taken in the knowledge that democracy is a struggle for humaneness and honour inevitably lead to success. I am convinced that, just as the free will of people is a mobilizing role in the development of a country, a parliament as a symbol of this will can play an equally important role. It is impossible to envisage a democracy without a parliament. A parliament is the only true foundation of all democratic institutions.

In contrast to utopian-style, authoritarian regimes, which frequently wish to conceal problems, to opt for parliamentarianism in difficult international conditions is to burden oneself with a difficult task. This mission becomes particularly sacred when one has to act in the conditions of a dislocated system and when it is necessary to adapt to a changed world.

The Republic of Turkey, too, when it began to develop from the ruins of the Ottoman state, went through precisely such a period. The ideal of achieving democracy and creating modern institutions which function in a dignified way has for many years occupied the attentions of Turkish MPs and is still something they are dealing with.

Certainly, democracy, and the modern institutions and legal systems linked to this, basic human rights and freedoms, economic freedoms which incorporate modern and world values and the explanation of problems to the people and the taking of action with the support of the people, along with attentiveness and a consensus-based resolution of problems, and efforts always to do better—this is democracy.

These values and goals in the past and at the present time were and have been the ideas which have guided mankind and this will remain so in future, too.

The effort expended to realize these values and perfect these tasks cannot be measured. Parliament will remain the true exponent and performer of the most necessary duties as long as the world continues to be based on such constitutional principles; in free democratic systems parliament will carry out this task.

I hope that in your beautiful homeland, as true fighters for peace in this honorable struggle, Croatia recovers, develops and establishes ways which will unite the Croatian people with the world. In this sacred duty, as the real and legal developers, I most sincerely wish you success.

I know that it has not been easy to achieve the independence of Croatia and that the Croatian people have not achieved their freedom easily, and that a significant part of your country is still being occupied.

The Turkish nation deeply appreciates—with great recognition and thankfulness—your democratic and honourble struggle based on respect for international law, and especially its reception of refugees who were forced to (?flee the chaos) in Bosnia-Herzegovina. I know that it was in no way easy for the young Croatian state to accommodate the hundreds of thousands of refugees and that it is not easy to recover from the ravages of war and bring about the recovery of the economy in the name of peace and our common and European values. I sincerely believe that the humanitarian tasks you have taken on will undisputedly be recognized by history.

As you very well know, the condition of hundreds of thousands of people who have been left without their homes and other property is only one of these human tragedies in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Up to today a great deal of blood has been shed in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Hundreds of thousands of people have lost their lives and all this was started for the purpose of achieving the imaginary goals of an expansionist, nationalist consciousness.

The division of Bosnia-Herzegovina is the first link in the scenarios of this consciousness which aspire to the creation of (?greater) states is this region—states based on the ethnic principle. Evidently, after Bosnia-Herzegovina, the turn of the so-called Krajina would come, in their desire to see Croatia embark upon a new war—and the results cannot be [word indistinct] in advance.

So in approaching Bosnia-Herzegovina it is necessary to find solutions which reject ethnic division so that this country might retain its multiethnic, multiconfessional and multicultural structure, because this is of special importance precisely for the Republic of Croatia, for the whole region, the Balkan peninsula and European peace and stability.

Turkey supports the close cooperation which has been established between Bosnia-Herzegovina and Croatia and believes that good results were achieved in the creation of the Bosniak-Croat federation, created as a just solution on the basis of the Washington and Vienna agreements. As you very well know, the true and the ideological architects of the Bosniak-Croat Federation, whose final stages of creation we are now observing with satisfaction, are in fact Turkey, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. For this reason I wish to extend my special

greetings to you, esteemed deputies of the parliament, as the stands of your parliament contributed to the historic Washington agreement.

We of course realize that our peace mission in former Yugoslavia is not over. The ultra-nationalist governments of Pale and Belgrade have not yet realized that peace in the region cannot depend on the fomenting of racial and religious intolerance among people, but on the creation of an atmosphere of cooperation and the promotion of human rights. They show incomprehensible [word indistinct] regarding inclusion in the Bosnia-Herzegovina Federation. This is why I believe that from now on we must focus our joint mission on efforts aimed at including the Serbian nation for the sake of peace and cooperation in this region.

Historically our people share heritage and geography. History is born through mutual ties and cultural influences. It is therefore natural that our countries nurture the feeling of respect, love and friendship for each other. If to this already favorable climate we add modern possibilities and joint will I believe that we shall promote Turkish-Croatian friendship and cooperation very soon. We believe that parallel to the inclusion of the Republic of Croatia in the international community possibilities are also growing for cooperation and joint potential on a bilateral basis and within the framework of Balkan cooperation.

On the basis of mutual interests Turkey will strive—in various fields and depending on its economic potential and business entrepreneurship—to help Croatia's economy which is healing its wounds so quickly. I guarantee you that in the process of economic reconstruction and the consolidation of independence you could always count on Turkey's friendship, support and good will.

Before arriving in the assembly we signed an agreement on friendship and cooperation with President Tudjman which is a concrete confirmation of my words.

I wish to talk to you briefly about some experiences of the Republic of Turkey which could give you strength in the tasks you will be performing for your homeland. Although it started with [words indistinct], the experiences of the Republic of Turkey could be very useful. Had the difficulties and problems which we encoutered on the way to democracy, internal [word indistinct] peace and free market economy discouraged us, Turkey would have not rached this level of development and achieved the status it now has in the region and in the world. Despite some difficulties which continue [words indistinct] Turkey is today one of the democratic countries with a record of the speediest development in the world, owing to our resolute orientation toward democracy and peace.

In 1993 Turkey's exports amounted to $15 billion, of which 81 percent concerned industrial production. Tourism brought a profit of $4 billion. Turkish workers employed abroad brought in a profit of $3 billion. We continue our efforts to overcome economic and social difficulties. Our goals are very high as far as prosperity is concerned. In this respect we have complete trust in the common sense and determination which stand behind our policies and which will ensure that we achieve the desired aims.

With similar feelings and perhaps in more difficult conditions you are also trying to achieve progress in Croatia in every respect, as well prosperity for its people. It is only natural that this road of yours will have plenty of ups and downs. You have to strive hard in a spiritual sense as well as in developing habits and a material base in your society to overcome the main obstacles. In addition to patience, resoluteness and understanding, you also have to be prepared to respect differences. Success and pleasure in achieving the goals that you strive for will confirm the value of the effort you are investing because, in this way, you will preserve the integrity and the strength of your beautiful homeland together with your people who look to the 21st Century with hope.

I want to convey to you the most sincere hopes of the Turkish people for your success on that road. [end recording]

Crvenkovski Government Given Vote of Confidence

AU1507150794 Skopje MIC in English 15 Jul 94

[Unattributed report: "Government Gets Vote of Confidence"]

[Excerpt] After the tense session lasting all day long, which concentrated on only one issue—the interpellation of VMRO-DPMNE [Internal Macedonian Revolutionary Organization-Democratic Party for Macedonian National Unity] for the Macedonian Government, it receives a vote of confidence from the coalition partners in parliament.

With 61 votes for, two against, and one restrained [as received], the government of Prime Minister Branko Crvenkovski managed to stay in power in Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM]. Thus, the government will fulfill its mandate until the holding of the elections in November. [passage omitted]

Albanian Party Elects New President at Assembly

LD1607170694 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1502 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] Skopje, 16 Jul (TANJUG)—Abdurahman Aliti, a deputy to the Macedonian [Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM] Assembly from Tetovo, was today elected the new president of the Party for Democratic Prosperity [PDP], the largest ethnic Albanian party in Macedonia.

The new president obtained a majority vote at today's PDP assembly, which accepted the resignation of Dzeladin Murati, one of the three vice presidents of the new Macedonian state.

In his explanation, Murati said he had resigned for "personal and political reasons."

Two days ago Tirana Radio reported that Murati resigned because of his disagreement with attempts on the part of the party's leadership to organize protests among ethnic Albanians in several cities in western Macedonia, because the Second Municipal Court in Skopje pronounced heavy sentences on 10 ethnic Albanians who took part in the "Albanian Paramilitary Army" affair.

For the first time the PDP Assembly also elected two vice presidents: Dzemail Ajdari from Gostivar and Mujdim Bajrami from Kumanovo.

Correspondents were given permission to attend the session of the PDP Assembly. Proceedings were in Albanian, but no translation into Macedonian was provided.

Union Confederation Demands Welfare Measures

AU1407161994 Skopje VECER in Macedonian 14 Jul 94 p 4

[Unattributed report: "A Real Danger of Social Conflicts"]

[Text] The Confederation of Trade Unions of Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia] sent a letter to the Macedonian Government and the Chamber of Commerce yesterday with its stances and proposals for resolving current social and economic problems. In its letter, the Confederation said that the situation of the workers' material and social condition is being rapidly eroded through various liquidations of companies, workers being sent on compulsory vacation or not being paid their salaries for months (this affects almost a quarter of the employed), low salaries in the majority of companies, lack of health protection, and so on.

The Confederation indicates that there are no efficient state means for keeping production at the optimum level, or any mechanism for securing workers' rights in conditions of transition. Its assessment is that it is currently essential to reach a joint agreement among the partners to social dialogue on undertaking the necessary measures and policies.

Because of the need to maintain a basic social balance and social peace, as well as the real danger of possible social conflicts with dreadful consequences in the months to come, the Confederation urges the regular payment of salaries and the immediate introduction of a minimum wage to be guaranteed to all workers, with a possibility to use the collective agreement as an instrument to reduce it in exceptionally difficult economic situations faced by companies and institutions.

The Confederation demands the re-establishment of the fund for common reserves or the establishment of another fund to provide resources to guarantee workers' rights—such as the right to a salary and other allowances. It also urges an agreement on the law on salaries, its abolition or adaptation to a collective agreement, or changes or supplements to it.

Bearing in mind the present situation over the payment of salaries, the Confederation demands that the average net salary of every worker be calculated from the total number of workers and not just those who received salaries in the respective month or period.

Since the situation on the workers' right to health protection is deeply disturbing, with one quarter of the workers without any permanent health protection, the Confederation emphasizes that this situation cannot be tolerated any longer and that adequate measures must be taken to solve this problem (the Confederation has already raised this issue with the Macedonian Constitutional Court).

These issues call for an urgent agreement among the three partners within a defined deadline and it demands that the Government of Macedonia takes the appropriate measures.

This was the content of yesterday's letter of the Macedonian Confederation of Trade Unions sent to the Macedonian Government.

Krsko Nuclear Power Plant Shuts Down 14 Jul

AU1407144694 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 14 Jul 94

[Excerpts] As we have already reported, Krsko nuclear power plant automatically stopped this morning. Irena Majce asked Predrag Sirula, technical director of the plant, why this happened:

[Begin recording] [Majce] What was the reason for today's shutdown at Krsko nuclear power plant?

[Sirula] The power plant stopped operating today because the generator protection system was triggered as we were carrying out certain preventive measures. We will use this stoppage time to continue the tests we intended to carry out while the plant was operational. It has happened that we accidentally had to stop plant operations. We will use this day to carry out some additional exercises. We expect that the plant will start working again as soon as we have completed these exercises and discovered the true reasons, well, I would not say the true reasons for the shutdown as they are perfectly obvious, but a fault that we had been looking for during operation. [passage omitted]

[Majce] According to INES, the international scale of nuclear incidents consisting of seven levels, today's event was classified at level zero, which means that it had no impact on the environment or operational safety. The plant is expected to be reconnected to the energy supply network late this afternoon. [end recording]

Havel Arrives for Three-Week 'Private' Vacation

AU1707162194 Ljubljana Radio Slovenia Network in Slovene 1330 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] Czech President Vaclav Havel this morning arrived in Slovenia for a three-week private vacation. President Milan Kucan and his wife Stefka greeted the high-level guest at Ljubljana Brnik Airport.

President Havel, who wishes to spend his vacation undisturbed, did not say which places in Slovenia he intended to visit. Some sources claim that the presidents of both countries will meet unofficially during Havel's visit.

At the reception at Brnik Airport, President Kucan welcomed the Czech president and his wife Olga to Slovenia and expressed the belief that this visit will, despite its private nature, strengthen the traditionally good relations between the two peoples and states.

Federal

Politicians Comment on Bosnian Peace Proposal

Jovic Comments on Plan

LD1707184394 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1825 GMT 17 Jul 94

[Text] Belgrade, July 17 (TANJUG)—Yugoslav Parliament official Borisav Jovic on Sunday indirectly suggested to the Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace plan for Bosnia proposed by an international 'Contact Group.'

Jovic, head of the Foreign Policy Committee of the Yugoslav Parliament's Chamber of Citizens and vice-president of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia, told the local Serbian Radio Kragujevac that it would be difficult to get more than the proposed 49 percent of the Bosnian territory in negotiations and a battle of wits. He added that the great powers had approved the plan.

Jovic's statement came on the eve of the Bosnian Serb parliament's session which is to decide whether the Bosnian Serbs will approve the proposed plan which gives 51 percent of the Bosnian territory to the Moslem-Croat federation and 49 percent to the Bosnian Serb republic.

Referring to the plan, Jovic said that although other solutions were also possible, a compact territory and a corridor was obtained.

'Since one of the oustanding questions is that of Sarajevo, one- third of which belongs to the Serbs, and the city is to be under U.N. administration in the first two years, while later each side would keep the part it controls and the Serbs would hold a ring around central Sarajevo, it is a good opportunity for further negotiations with Moslems on corrections in other areas,' Jovic said.

He said the international community was determined to find a solution for the Bosnian war at any cost and that there was no longer a conflict among the relevant powers deciding Bosnia's future.

'Therefore we must all be aware, and not only the warring sides, that we are facing a united world power,' he said.

Jovic said the aim of the Serbs was to establish as soon as possible a just peace, which would be a framework for realizing the basic interests of the Bosnian Serbs, namely 'a territory and state, the right to make decisions on crucial issues alone to be able to peacefully develop and cooperate with Yugoslavia'.

Draskovic Urges Acceptance

LD1607150294 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] Belgrade, 16 Jul (TANJUG)—Vuk Draskovic, chairman of the Serbian Renewal Movement [SPO], today sent a letter to Momcilo Krajisnik, speaker of the Serb Republic Assembly, in which he tells him that by accepting peace immediately and unconditionally, he would in fact accept a foundation upon which a demolished house can be rebuilt.

It will depend on our joint wisdom how many floors and rooms this house will have tomorrow, said Draskovic, adding that changes to the maps and constitutional solutions are possible and unavoidable, but only in peace.

Adding that the Serb Republic Assembly will, on 18 July, make a decision on which the immediate and the future fate of the entire Serbian nation will depend, the SPO leader said in a letter submitted to TANJUG that a signature in favor of peace would mean the start of the economic renewal of the entire Herzeg-Bosna, backed by the strong support of the world. Sanctions against Serbia and Montenegro will be abolished. A widespread revival will begin in our parent countries.

By refusing peace you would block all chances and great hopes for the future. You would cut off the branch on which you are standing and drag with you into the abyss the entire Serbian nation and all the others living with us and near us. Do you have the right to make such a decision?, Draskovic asks in the letter.

Djindjic on Plan

LD1507225494 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2010 GMT 15 Jul 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)—Serbia's opposition Democratic Party leader Zoran Djindjic said Friday the Bosnian Serbs had the right to make their own decisions about the Bosnian division plan, without pressure from either Belgrade or the international community.

No doubt the most important thing is to secure peace, but it must come with no strings attached, Djindjic told a press conference.

Bosnia's warring sides have until July 20 to consider the plan for dividing Bosnia-Herzegovina by giving 51 percent of the territory to the Moslem-Croat federation, and 49 percent to the Bosnian Serb Republic.

It is good that Serbian President Slobodan Milosevic has made it clear to international negotiators that he cannot make decisions for the Bosnian Serbs and that the matter must be negotiated directly with them, Djindjic said.

When the Bosnian Serb parliament takes a vote on the 'contact group' plan, it must be aware of its responsibility and the fact that it is making a decision for Serbia too, he explained.

'We in Belgrade cannot evaluate elements that would bring stable peace to Bosnia-Herzegovina. It is unfortunate that there are those who have spoken out before the Bosnian Serbs have done so,' he added.

Djindjic said mmst Bosnian Serbs wanted peace and that nobody wanted war for their selfish interets.

Government Condemns Human Rights Report

LD1507215794 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2038 GMT 15 Jul 94

["Pool" item]

[Text] Belgrade, July 15 (TANJUG)—The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia said the latest report by United Nations rapporteur Tadeusz Mazowiecki contained many untrue allegations, misinterpretationu and generalizations of individual incidents.

It said the alleged proofs offered by the U.N. human rights rapporteur for former Yugoslavia were not based on important information such as the source, name, address, date and place of particular events.

In a commentary on Mazowiecki's sixth report on human rights in former Yugoslavia, the Yugoslav Government said he still ignored Yugoslavia's well-founded information, the Federal Ministry of Information said on Friday.

Although the latest few reports were not so sharply-worded as the previous ones they still show extreme partiality, the government said.

Mazowiecki, for example, gave equal attention to the wide-spread poverty, drastic increase in the mortality rate among infants and the declining birth rate in Yugoslavia which are caused by the U.N. sanctions and efforts by a local radio station in Montenegro to keep Turkish expressions in the Serbian language free from [words indistinct], the government said.

Mazowiecki paradoxically advocates full integration of parts of former Yugoslavia in the international community while at the same time indirectly supporting Yugoslavia's isolation, which is the main obstacle to developing democracy and freedom in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, the government said.

Although Yugoslavia has repeatedly drawn Mazowiecki's attention to the fact that he is not using the correct names of some regions, he has continued to do so, the government said.

Referring to the Raska region, for example, Mazowiecki uses its old Turkish name 'Sandzak.'

The Yugoslav Government [words indistinct] that the Raska region was not a unit under constitution and that it has historically been an ethnically mixed region.

The region is situated in south-western Serbia and northern Montenegro and Moslems account for nearly half of its population.

The Yugoslav Government described this and other examples as 'tricks' aimed at creating, under the banner of protection of human rights, as many regions like Raska as somebody would need for future troublespots, the statement said.

The government therefore called Mazowiecki to be impartial and consistent, to base his reports on documents and to show humanity in monitoring human rights in the Yugoslavia territory.

Israeli MP Calls For Lifting of Sanctions

LD1607132194 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1226 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] Belgrade, July 16 (TANJUG)—Uri Or, a senior Israeli MP [member of parliament], said in Belgrade on Saturday that he hoped the United Nations sanctions against Yugoslavia would be lifted at the soonest.

Uri Or, chairman of the parliament committee on foreign affairs and defence, said that the pressures on the entire region would be relaxed once the sanctions were lifted.

Uri Or, in his talk with vice-president of the ruling Socialist Party of Serbia (SPS) Goran Percevic, said Israel was against sanctions as a means of coercion in international relations, the SPS information service announced.

Percevic said the tradition of good relations between the Serbs and the Jews was a firm basis for promoting their cooperation still further.

Percevic and Uri Or called for more frequent contacts and exchanges of delegations despite the sanctions standing in the way of bilateral cooperation.

Uri Or heads an MP delegation, first to visit Yugoslavia since the two countries established diplomatic relations in 1991.

Training of Novi Sad Military Corps Detailed

94BA0341A Belgrade VOJSKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 94 p 19

[Article by Nikola Ostojic: "50 Highly Trained Soldiers Better Than 2,000 Untrained Ones"]

[Text] *An average of 140-180 shots during combat training; a soldier using an antiaircraft weapon will make up to 30 shots against a moving target; retraining of military conscripts in 20 days; the combat training has incorporated valuable experience from the latest war.*

"Combat training is a complicated, extensive, and difficult job. It should prepare all officers, soldiers, and units

to maintain a high level of combat readiness in peacetime, and to be capable of carrying out combat operations in wartime. How significant combat training is for the army is indicated by the statement that 50 highly trained soldiers are worth more than 2,000 untrained ones"—this is how Colonel Vitomir Ivanovic, the officer responsible for training in the Novi Sad Corps, began the conversation.

Emphasis of Work Is on Combat Training

Further in the conversation, Colonel Ivanovic emphasized that the focus of the work of the commands and units of the Novi Sad Corps during the past two years had been combat training. In this regard, through the plans and programs for combat training they had set optimal but realistic goals. The training is carried out primarily through practical forms of work, and as much as 96 percent of the content of the military training is achieved on exercise fields and firing ranges. A great deal of attention is devoted to physical education and competition. In this regard the commands have freedom to plan for several specialties, so that in accordance with their own requests the individuals and units would be prepared for successfully conducted armed battles.

The results that the units are achieving in this indicate that this has succeeded. Recently an analysis was conducted of the training of the Novi Sad Corps's units last year, and all the indicators suggest that very good results have been achieved. Thus, for example, armored-mechanized, artillery, and antiaircraft artillery-missile units, conducting tactical exercises and target practice at the Pasuljana Meadows, achieved high results, along with the infantry, artillery, and other units firing from collective weapons at a firing range in Nikinci. The antiaircraft artillery-missile unit commanded by Colonel Mitar Simic, during a test of training to carry out special missions, received a high rating from the First Army command. Also outstanding is the Pontoon Unit of Lieutenant Colonel Dragic Nenadovic, which recently demonstrated first-class training in setting up a pontoon bridge on the Turija canal. In any case, the most highly trained units in the Corps are those commanded by Colonel Miodrag Jovanovic and Lieutenant Colonels Stanimir Matijevic and Milos Misic. The other units are not far behind them, either.

How is this achieved? By having all the Corps' units, during one period of combat training, fire an average of 140 to 180 rounds from infantry and collective weapons, in carrying out the training program. Every individual, depending on his military specialty, fires an average of six to 10 times from an infantry weapon, and furthermore participates or fires another four to six times using a collective weapon. Furthermore, the Corps conducts 60 to 69 exercises from platoon to battalion, with combat target practice. Some of those activities are also carried out at reduced distances, but that does not reduce the quality of the training at all, and some of the Corps units, which are at full combat readiness, even conduct exercises in the zones of their possible use.

Trained Soldiers More Effective in Combat

The units of the ARJ antiaircraft defense are an illustrative example of how first-class training is achieved. Every soldier fires 10 training shots at motionless targets and 30 at moving targets with an antiaircraft weapon. Each gunner fires 300 shots using a training device, and support personnel fire 100. Using a radio-guided dummy, the gunners fire 100 times each, and support personnel 30 times; the gunners have 60 shots at an old aircraft, and the support personnel have 20 to 30. That guarantees success in conducting antiaircraft defense.

Also, the retraining of soldiers in armored-mechanized units, artillery-missile units, and antiaircraft artillery-missile units lasts an average of 15-20 days. During that time, the crews and support teams are successfully trained to carry out combat missions.

All of this indicates that combat training in the Novi Sad Corps is conducted in a planned, organized manner, with greater involvement by officers, more knowledge, and skill. That is achieved through motivation, through the officer corps' belief that without first-class training they cannot successfully carry out combat missions, through new working methods, and through the use of valuable experience from the 1991-92 war. Naturally, the planning is of high quality, along with the training of the instructors, and the conduct of the training, as already stated, is based on practical exercises. The focus in the Corps is on training border units and antiaircraft artillery-missile, engineering, and reconnaissance-sabotage units. Military training has priority over maintenance training. The Corps command, furthermore, has conducted the training of military conscripts to a considerable higher extent than planned. Since 100 percent of the Novi Sad Corps has participated in combat operations, that kind of training has fully equipped it for successful armed combat in any new conflict with an aggressor, Colonel Vitomir Ivanovic concluded.

Army Transportation Training Center Described

94BA0341A Belgrade VOJSKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 May 94 p 20

[Article by D. Glisic: "Safety a Tradition"]

[Text] *The Kraljevac Transportation-Automobile Training Center, the winner of the Plaque for Industrial Safety, is one of the most highly organized training centers in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia [FRY].*

Last year's winner of the Army of Yugoslavia General Staff's Plaque for Industrial Saftey, the Kraljevac Transportation-Automobile Training Center, did not neglect that field of activity this year either. At the Ribnica barracks, called by a word that coincides with the city section of the same name, one notices at the very first glance that industrial safety, as well as environmental protection, represent an inseparable part of the life of the members of that unit, in which drivers, transportation personnel, pupils and students from military schools and

academies, and operators of warehouse machinery are trained. The industrial safety plaque awarded to the Center last year, of course, is not just a mere proof of the disciplined fulfillment of certain obligations and preliminary actions planned for the safe completion of training, but also an indication of the attention that the members of that specific unit devote to personal safety and the environment.

Several hundred vehicles around the barracks, numerous motors and loading machines, are in and of themselves potential polluters of the environment and of working conditions, and furthermore also require a great deal of responsibility at work. The Center therefore considers the award that it won a very precious proof of effective training and successful work with soldiers.

Extremely Small Number of Accidents

According to Colonel Dragoljub Petrovic, the self-discipline of the officers and soldiers of the Center is a tradition at Ribnica. The large number of kilometers covered and the inversely proportionate number of accidents, only one per 200,000 kilometers, show how much attention is devoted to the daily improvement of the level of training, and the most professional fulfillment possible of orders. The commander emphasizes that everyone in the unit is responsible for the high level of industrial safety, from the officers to the youngest soldiers. That proves that the "human factor" is not only inevitable, but also the most important link in the chain of successful industrial safety. It is therefore not surprising that the soldiers in the transportation battalion commanded very successfully by Major Vlatko Vukovic can get annoyed that even in the hot August sun, they train next to the motors in leather garments on top of their uniforms.

"It is all," Major Vukovic emphasized, "for the sake of the most effective possible protection of the soldiers during their training. That is why it should not be difficult for either the officers or the soldiers to carry out the planned actions that lead to maximum security. The discipline of every participant in training, from officers to soldiers, is one of the prerequisites that permit the safe training traditionally characteristic of our unit. Every order for the use of troops, their departure for a firing range or for the field, with vehicles or without them, also cites preliminary actions, preconditions that units have to fulfill before starting to carry out the assignments, and it is particularly emphasized what a soldier should not do and what he must pay attention to. The constant warnings from officers, persistent supervision of soldiers and their actions, prevent various accidents, and ward off disaster. The personal example set by officers here is very important.

"Since great attention is devoted to the personal safety of soldiers and officers at Ribnica, it is also logical that we do not neglect checking the condition of vehicles, on which the safety of the participants in training also depends to a great extent. Daily, weekly, and monthly technical inspections of conditions promote complete safety in working with vehicles and trailer machinery, and so it is not surprising that soldiers even spend their free time with 'their' machines, much more frequently than specified in the instructional plan and program. After all, they emphasize themselves that they have to be as familiar as possible with the vehicles with which they will spend a great part of their military service. That is the only way that they will be able to get the maximum out of them."

Safety as a Condition for Effective Training

In the military organization, industrial safety, like ecology, after all, has not yet taken root either in practice or in theory. Consequently, Colonel Bogoljub Micic reiterates once more that carrying out industrial safety measures is one of the more fundamental conditions for conducting successful and effective training.

"We initiated the adoption of legislative regulations on industrial safety, which is so far covered in Chapter 7 of the Service Rules, but we think that that is not enough. Special regulations on industrial safety are in the process of being drafted, which will assist unit commanders in carrying out and analyzing safety measures during training. Naturally, during a period of crisis and poverty, it is still easiest to curse industrial safety measures in the military organization, just as in society, after all. That is why Yugoslav Army units need to work more on popularizing those measures; they have to become part of us, just as is the case at the Kragujevac Training Center. Naturally, one has to bear in mind the increasingly more difficult working conditions caused by the sanctions and poverty, and not demand the impossible. That particularly applies to repair institutes, which, as potential polluters, are always the first to suffer, even though it is known that they can barely make ends meet. The example of the Kragujevac unit shows that even under the conditions of the sanctions and the general lack of money, a high level of industrial safety is being maintained. With an improvement in the standard of living, it is also logical to expect investment in industrial safety and the environment, considerably more than in the past," Colonel Micic concluded.

Serbia

Minister: Wheat Harvest 74 Percent Complete

AU1707203294 Belgrade Radio Beograd Network in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Report by Dragana Cosic]

[Text] The harvesting of wheat is coming to an end. According to the latest information, which was announced today by Deputy Agriculture Minister Srboljub Stankovic in the program Sa Lica Mesta [On the Spot] of Belgrade Radio First Channel, wheat has so far been reaped on 700,000 hectares, which is 74 percent of arable land. An average yield of nearly 4 tonnes per

hectare has been realized. Approximately 2.8 million tonnes of wheat have been collected so far. The exchange of wheat for diesel and seeds is running smoothly, while the exchange for mineral fertilizers is proceeding somewhat slower.

There is yet another piece of good news for the farmers. Namely, as Serbian Agriculture Minister Ivko Djonovic stated for Novi Sad Television yesterday, payment of the first installment for purchased wheat will commence next week. This means that, as of Monday [18 July], farmers will be able to receive 30 percent of the value of the delivered wheat. As Minister Djonovic said, the Serbian Government has undertaken all the necessary measures to conclude the harvest in an orderly fashion and collect as much as possible quantities of the wheat surplus. The republican commodity reserves have a special place and responsibility in this task.

Sandzak Muslims Warn of Genocide Threat

AU1507201094 Sarajevo Radio Bosnia-Herzegovina Network in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] The Muslim National Council of Sandzak today issued a communique, which states, among other things, the following:

War criminals from Bosnia-Herzegovina, in collaboration with their supporters from Serbia and Montenegro, threaten to commit new crimes in Sandzak. Let us recall, about 210 people of the Bosniak Muslim nationality have been killed, kidnapped, or have gone missing in Sandzak over the last two years. If the Serbs from Visegrad, Cajnice, Rudo, and Bijela Brda, who are fed up with crime and bloodshed, are to be believed, new groups and individuals who are prepared to commit new crimes against the Bosniak Muslims in Sandzak have recently been mobilized.

Certain groups of Serbs and Montenegrins are being charged with keeping under control the remaining sparse Bosniak Muslim population in the villages in the western part of Sandzak. New abductions are also possible.

However, we have learned from the same sources that the chances of genocide against Bosniak Muslims in Priboj and Pljevlja are very real. They have been warned to hide when they receive a signal from friends.

Of course, with this statement we do not want to achieve anything but to warn the public at large about the seriousness of the situation, and warn the Bosniak Muslims from Sandzak, who have been threatened with final ethnic cleansing for some time, to be careful.

This was stated in the communique issued by the Muslim National Council of Sandzak.

Kosovo

Court Sentences Albanians for Conspiracy

LD1507160494 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1257 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] Pristina, 15 Jul (TANJUG)—The three-member tribunal of the district court of Pristina today sentenced a 14-strong group of Albanians to prison sentences ranging from seven and a half years to one year. The group had been charged with the criminal act of conspiring to carry out hostile activities.

The first defendant, Hajzer Hajzeraj, defense minister in "the government of the Republic of Kosovo," was sentenced to seven and a half years. Hadzi Ferati, his deputy, was sentenced to six and a half years. The same sentence was passed in the case of Zaim Berisa, chief of the general staff in "the army of the Republic of Kosovo," and Deputy Defense Minister Ejup Dragaj.

Agim Krasnici, who was the head of "the Pristina" headquarters, was sentenced to five years. Ibus Keljmendi, Halit Rama, Salih Citaku, Sulejman Hasani, and Ismail Mehmeti were also sentenced to five years' imprisonment. Adem Salija, who was the commander of the "Urosevac" headquarters, was sentenced to six years.

Djelilj Rama and Heset Sahiti were sentenced to two years. Biljal Sulja, an ex-colonel in the Yugoslav People's Army, was sentenced to one year. These three have been released from prison, as they have already been held in prison for that period.

Dragoljub Zdravkovic, the presiding judge of the tribunal, stresses that between the second half of 1991 and September 1993 the defendants "carried out operations threatening the constitutional order of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia in the territory of Kosovo and Metohija."

As judge Zdravkovic noted, they carried out the orders of Anton Koljaj, deputy chairman of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo, [Demokratski Savez Kosova—DSK], to set up a defense ministry and military headquarters in municipalities across Kosovo and Metohija. They planned and partly managed to form units in municipalities and local communities, numbering 200 companies which were planned together with 40,000 men to make up the core of the army of the "Republic of Kosovo."

To this end, the defendants, among other things, kept draft lists, including in particular ex-officers of the Yugoslav People's Army, and drew up mobilization plans. They also planned to acquire and transport weapons from Albania, thus arming the separatists in Kosovo and Metohija. To this effect, as the indictment stated and the investigation proved, the first defendant, Hajzer Hajzeraj, had been in contact with Albanian Defense Minister Safet Zhulali. The presiding judge of the tribunal confirmed that all of this went on in close

contact with the leadership of the Democratic Alliance of Kosovo and with Bujar Bukosi, prime minister of the government of "the Republic of Albania" in exile, and Niko Djeljosi, deputy prime minister of this "government."

Parties Protest Imprisonment

AU1707174594 Tirana TVSH Television Network in Albanian 1800 GMT 16 Jul 94

[Text] The imprisonment of 14 Albanians for a total of 68 years by the Serbian-staged regional court of Prishtina, under the charge of allegedly founding the Defense Ministry of the Republic of Kosova, has prompted protest among all the Albanian political parties in Kosova. For more, our correspondent Mehmet Haziri reports:

[Haziri] The Albanian Christian Democratic Party assessed yesterday's verdict as one of the most absurd, trumped-up political trials against Albanians in Kosova. This party reckons that the imprisonment of the 14 Albanians accounts for open attempts by the Serbian regime to follow a more severe course of discrimination and apartheid of the South African type and particularly reveals its aim to compromise the strategy of the parties and other Albanian institutions before the international public.

The Albanian Christian Democratic Party Presidency calls on the international public to exert pressure on the Serbian bodies to abrogate these verdicts and request the immediate release of those convicted.

This party also protests the forewarned trials against Albanians in Prishtina, Prizren, Peje, and other cities in Kosova.

The Liberal Party of Kosova warns that trumped-up political trials, as the one which concluded in Prishtina on Friday [15 July], could become a daily event in Kosova. This party calls on international institutions, CSCE, and the United Nations to undertake all the proper measures to stop these chauvinist and primitive outbursts of the occupier against the Kosovar people.

Other associations in Kosova have reacted against the trumped-up political trial of the 14 Albanians who were charged with being founders or members of the Defense Ministry of the Republic of Kosova. These associations demand from international institutions to exert pressure to eradicate apartheid in the heart of Europe.

Rugova Calls for 'Preventive Measures' by West

AU1507162894 Tirana Radio Tirana Network in Albanian 1330 GMT 15 Jul 94

[Text] The news conference held by President Rugova in Prishtina today was mainly devoted to the electoral assembly of the Kosova Democratic Alliance [LDK], which just completed its proceedings. For more details, let us listen to a telephone report from Prishtina by our correspondent Ramadan Mucolli:

[Mucolli] President of the Republic of Kosova Dr. Ibrahim Rugova assessed the LDK's second electoral assembly as an assembly for consolidating political unity and reaffirming the LDK's policy. The assembly also testified that this party is stable, well-organized, and takes on the entire burden of the organization of life in Kosova. In general, the LDK assembly ended its proceedings with complete success, President Rugova said.

Talking about the present situation in the republic, he stated that over the last week, too, there were raids and harassment of Albanians in many Kosova communes on the pretext of searching for arms. Activists of Albanian political parties and institutions were also mistreated. Among the most serious cases, he mentioned the case of Aqif Shehu, chairman of the LDK branch in Gjakove, and that of Gain Shahini, chairman of the party branch in Shtime. On this occasion, he demanded the release from prison of Magistrate Uke Shinosi, chairman of the National Unity Party in Kosova, of leaders of the Economic Chamber of Kosova, and of 14 Albanian activists who are standing trial at the Serbian Regional Court in Prishtina.

Lter, President Rugova stated that this week too, Kosova was at the center of the attention of international institutions and reiterated his demand for preventive measures to be undertaken in Kosova.

Incorporated in the news conference by President Rugova, the LDK Deputy Chairman Dr. Fehmi Agani said that the unanimous reelection of Dr. Ibrahim Rugova as chairman of the LDK in the next mandate is testimony that Dr. Rugova's name closely corresponds with the orientations and actions of this party. Thus, the assembly gave unanimous support to the LDK's political line and action.

Asked to comment on a part of the political declaration approved in the assembly, in which this party guarantees Kosova as a democratic state for all citizens and peoples, where no national community will be treated as a minority, President Rugova said that this is a continuing permanent stance maintained by the LDK, and by other political parties as well [words indistinct]. We would like noone to actually experience what we did.

Answering a question on LDK relations with the Albanian political parties and institutions in Macedonia [The Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia—FYROM], Rugova said that the Albanian parties in Macedonia have had and will have the support of this party and stressed that it is necessary that these parties be better organized in the future, too.

President Rugova also answered other reporters' questions.

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